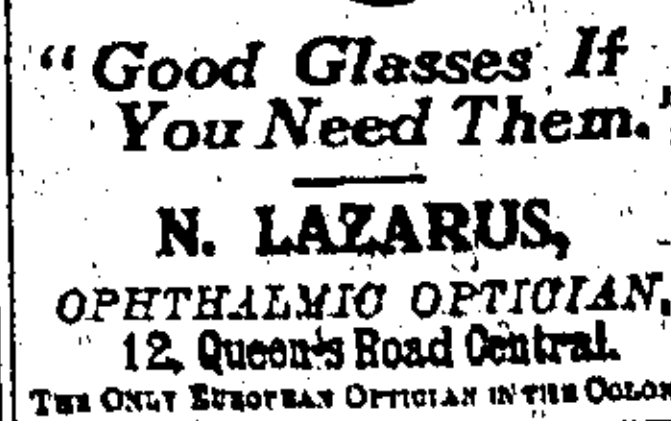




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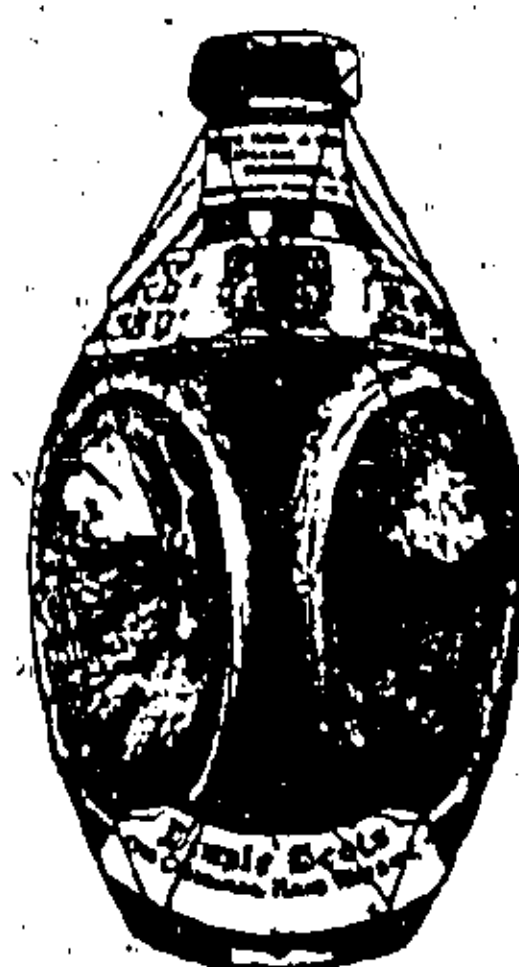
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PRINCE OF WALES ON 'LOVE OF ANIMALS. R.S.P.C.A. CENTENARY.

As President of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Prince of Wales took the chair at its centenary banquet recently in the Hotel Cecil, and was supported by a large and distinguished gathering in the Victoria Hall. The following reply was received to a message which Lord Lambourne, as chairman of the society, forwarded to the King expressing on behalf of the members heartfelt thanks for the encouragement which his Majesty and the Royal Family had accorded, by their patronage, to the humane objects of the society:

"I sincerely thank the council and members of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for their loyal and dutiful message and for their generous acknowledgment of the interest with which I, as its patron, and the members of my family follow the work of the society. I am glad that my son, the Prince of Wales, is present at this evening's banquet, and that he personally will convey my congratulations to the society upon the celebration of its centenary, together with my earnest wishes that its noble and humane endeavours may for all time be crowned with success."

GEOFFREY R. I.

The Prince of Wales, who was received with enthusiastic cheers, in proposing the toast, "Prosperity to the Society," said it may seem hardly necessary to wish success to a society which is celebrating its centenary, a society which has the sympathy of all right-minded people, a society whose existence is as safe as that of any of our great national institutions. (Cheers.) I am glad, however, that custom demands that this toast should be given, and I am still more glad that as president of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals I have the privilege to propose it. It is a great thing that this society—the oldest animal-protection society in the world, and the parent of all other animal-protection societies—has been able to celebrate its 100th birthday. On more than one occasion in the early days of its career the society nearly expired through lack of public support, but, thanks to the persistence of its founder, the Rev. Arthur Broome and his few supporters, it was kept going, and we think of those early humanitarian with deep gratitude. (Hear, hear.) They began their self-appointed task in a very modest way, with but one inspector to do the practical work of seeking out offenders. During the society's first year 148 persons were punished for cruelty to animals. To-day convictions number over 4,000 a year, but—and this will show you how the society lives up to its name—over 20,000 persons are cautioned every year in regard to their treatment of animals. (Hear, hear.) We would far rather prevent a criminal from being badly treated than get anyone punished for treating that animal badly. (Cheers.) Our society has not—and never has been—a prosecuting society, though sometimes we may have been given that very unjust reputation. That erroneous idea is simply due to the fact that reports of our prosecutions appear in the papers, but nobody hears anything about the many thousands of cautions given to people who do not treat their animals properly.

ANIMAL LOVERS.

I think we can claim to be wholeheartedly a gathering of animal lovers. (Hear, hear.)—and I am quite sure that you will all agree with me when I say that life without horses of dogs or other animal friends would be but very poor indeed. (Hear, hear.) This view is shared by most of the people in this country, but not quite by all. Although the use of animals is almost certainly one of our great national characteristics, and one that we may well be proud of, there are exceptions, and that there is a great need for this society is well shown by its annual reports.

I was glad to see from the report of last year that more and more members of the general public are making use of the society by invoking its aid on behalf of ill-used animals. Its services are at the disposal of all friends of animals, and I venture to suggest that anyone who knows of an ill-used animal, and who fails to report the matter to this society, is almost as much to blame as the person who is actually ill-using that animal. (Cheers.) In one sense this society has been too successful, because its work is now so well known throughout the country that the public are rather apt to take it for granted and look upon the society as a public institution, which it certainly is, supported by a Government grant, which it most certainly is not. (Hear, hear.) Consequently many people, who ought to support the society do not do so. I have not time now to speak of the many branches of the society's work, but I should like to remind you of one of its many activities—the splendid help it gave to sick and wounded horses during the war. (Cheers.) The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was the only society authorised by the Army Council to assist the Royal Army Veterinary Corps, and the society did its best to merit the confidence placed in it by the Army authorities. Thanks to the help of the animal-loving public, the society was able to provide thirteen hospitals, with accommodation for over 12,000 horses, complete with all the necessary living quarters and recreation rooms for the men, a complete depot for convalescent horses, tented hospitals for 6,000 horses, nearly 200 ambulances for horses, and vast quantities of miscellaneous veterinary requirements. The society spent over £200,000 in this work, and I am sure you will agree that the money was well utilised. (Cheers.) When one remembers the services of these war horses, one feels rather ashamed at finding that over half of the cases of cruelty taken up by this society in normal peace times have to do with horses. If this society confined its activities entirely to those cases, and even became merely a society for the protection of horses, I for one would give it my very cordial support. Luckily for many thousands of other animals, the society works on a much

larger scale, and I know you will join with me in wishing that it may long continue to carry on its excellent work. (Cheers.) I give you the toast of "Prosperity to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," and as president I venture to add, "Health and long life to all those who are rendering such splendid service to the cause." (Cheers.)

"ABOLISHING SIN."

Mr. John Galsworthy, in reply to the toast, recalled a story that when the Prince was at Osborne he declared that when he became King he would abolish sin and not allow anybody to cut off puppy dogs' tails. (Laughter.) It was a large order, but by the presence and the words of his Royal Highness they felt that he was still of the same mind in regard to that symbolic declaration, and that all animals, human and otherwise, would find in him their kindest friend. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") The real work of that great society was gradually creating in the body politic a feeling which could lead eventually to the abolition of the R.S.P.C.A. It was, in a word, a society set on a noble service. That, indeed, was the greatest prosperity that they could wish for it, and that happy ending was coming. There was a crescendo in the beat of human sympathy. Slowly we were reaching the stage when we saw animals as we saw ourselves, and all these needless conspiracies to rescue poor creatures from human inhumanity would not be needed. The time would come when kindness to animals would be automatic and unconscious. It was a pity they could not adjourn for a hundred years, for in another hundred years sin would be abolished, and puppy dogs would have their tails. (Laughter.)

Lord Aberdare proposed the toast of "The Guests." Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Boston, Mass., S.P.C.A., replying, said it was with unfeigned pride that they recognised the tremendous work of that society, the mother of all similar organisations. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Lambourne, the chairman of the society, in proposing the toast of "The President," expressed on behalf of all present the gratitude they felt in having his Royal Highness amongst them on that occasion, and adding to the justice of their centenary gathering. (Cheers.) They were all well aware how great lovers of animals were the whole of our Royal family. (Hear, hear.) On no occasion on which they had reason to approach his Majesty or any other member of the Royal family on any subject connected with their welfare had they failed to receive complete assistance when it was necessary. Of all the animals which the Prince of Wales kept, except the jaguar—(laughter)—he should say that probably dogs and horses were his favourites; indeed, he understood that when his Royal Highness played golf he was accompanied by a terrier for the reason, he believed, that the presence of a well-brought-up terrier would probably mitigate the language which he was given to understand, was often employed in the game of golf. (Laughter.) When it came to horses, he could not help remembering a time when, owing to an unfortunate accident when the Prince was riding, his first inquiry was, "How is my horse?" (Cheers.) No one who was not a lover of animals would have said that as the first thing when he came to his senses. (Hear, hear.) It was very different from an accident which he remembered in the hunting field, when the first remark of the brother officer who had met with the mishap—a good-looking man—was "Are you sure my nose is all right?" (Laughter.) In conclusion, he desired to thank the Prince for his interest in the society, and to assure him that his presence would bring it increased prosperity. (Cheers.)

The Prince of Wales, in responding, said: I thank you all for the way in which you have received this toast, and for the kind words Lord Lambourne has used in proposing it. At the same time I think Lord Lambourne has been ringing me a little. (Laughter.) He said that I take my dog on a golf course. I can assure him that dogs are not allowed on a golf course. (Laughter.) I have enjoyed this evening because I know I have been in the company of those who feel the same as I do and are "animalised." There are very few things worse, I can imagine, than being very fond of a dog and losing it. I have enjoyed this evening very much. I don't want any thanks; I am too pleased to have been able to help the society in any way possible. (Cheers.)

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The Storting has decided, by 81 votes against 23, to change the name of Christiania to Oslo from January 1st, 1925.

According to tradition, which, however, historians do not accept, King Harold, the Hand Ruler, founded in 1048 a town on the eastern part of the present city of Christiania, to which he gave the name of Oslo—a name never satisfactorily explained. It is probable, however, that the town had its origin long before the 11th century. For the first two centuries of its official existence it was under the sway of the clergy, and on the decline of their power it developed a considerable timber trade. The union of Denmark and Norway was effected in 1397. In 1558 Lutheranism was officially introduced, and with it began the decline of the glories of Oslo.

In 1667 it was burned by the Swedes during the Seven Years' War between Sweden and the Danish-Norwegian States. It was again burned in 1694. Its citizens were then removed to the other side of the Bjorken, on which a town was built by King Christian IV, who called it Christiania in a Royal letter bearing date September 23rd, 1698. The citizens of Oslo, however, retained their ancient privileges and their ancient coat of arms. In 1897, when the boundaries of Christiania were enlarged, the old Oslo was incorporated in the city. The old Oslo had never been altogether given up, and since 1899 there has been the Oslo Court of Assizes, and since 1920 the Bishopric of Oslo.

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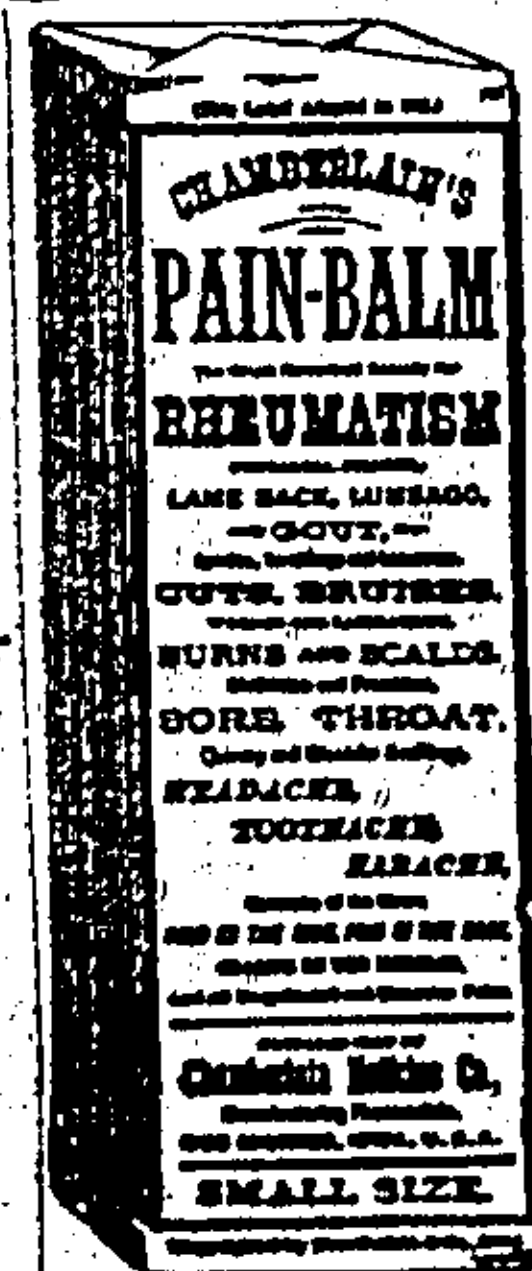
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Bank East Asia 5 1/2%	Shells 5 1/2%	Hong. Lands 5 1/2%	Ropes 4 1/2%
Union Insur. 7 1/2%	Kowloon Wharves 4 1/2%	Shanghai Lands 6 1/2%	Hong. Trams 4 1/2%
Douglas 10 1/2%	H. K. & W. Docks 6 1/2%	China Lights 2 1/2%	Peak Trams 4 1/2%
Steamships 11 1/2%	Shanghai Docks 10 1/2%	China Prov. 2 1/2%	Waterworks 4 1/2%
Indo-China 10 1/2%	Watsons 7 1/2%	Dairy Farms 2 1/2%	Powells 4 1/2%
Star Ferries 5 1/2%		Cements 2 1/2%	

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THE MALAY PENINSULA. ITS PROGRESS AND FUTURE.

Although it is only within comparatively recent memory that the Malay Peninsula has loomed largely on the horizon of commerce, the country has a long history. In a distinctive and ornate pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition the wealth and variety of the country's possessions, and the multifarious uses to which her products can be applied by the community are demonstrated. Malaysia is the most important individual contributor to the world's output of tin, and is known as an attractive territory for the cultivation of plantation rubber and the growth of the coconut palm, and for its other tropical products. As a result of the intervention of the British Colonial authorities in 1873-order and real government have been established, and the country has now excellent roads, a well-equipped railway system, waterworks, deep water ports, and many other works of utility. Formerly, with Customs duty on nearly every article of import, the revenue of the Western States amounted to only £27,000 in December 31st, 1923; the Federated Malay States had a net surplus of assets of £1,159,977, the revenue for the year 1923 being £7,461,082, and the expenditure £6,192,983.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

The world was once dependent for its rubber supply upon South and Central America and the Congo, but to-day nowhere is the rubber tree more thriving and productive than it is in the Malay peninsula. Apart from the value of small native holdings, it is computed that no less a sum than £150,000,000 sterling is invested in rubber companies owning estates in the Middle East; and in British Malaya alone the estimated amount raised by rubber companies or financial concerns interested in the production of cultivated rubber is placed at over £75,000,000. The area planted at the end of 1921 in the peninsula was 2,250,000 acres, and the country now supplies more than half of the world's requirements of cultivated rubber. In 1900, of the total of 53,990 tons of the world's supply, plantation rubber accounted for four tons only; in 1922 the world's total was 379,920 tons, and of this 354,960 tons were plantation rubber, of which British Malaya alone exported some 213,000 tons.

In all this development Kew has proved that it is not only a place of beauty, but one also of utility. Sap from Brazil were reared at Kew, and these plants were distributed. They were the first Para rubber trees rooted in the Peninsula, and it is from this slight beginning that there has sprung Malaya's enormous production.

TIN MINING.

The mining industries in the Malay States are regarded as being in the transitional state. The crude and primitive methods employed in the past cannot continue to produce tin ore at a profit, and before the lower-grade areas can be profitably and economically worked considerable capital expenditure must be incurred in the provision of necessary equipment. The export in 1923 was 37,643 tons, which represented about 20 per cent. of the world's output. Although some of the richer deposits have been exhausted, there are others undeveloped, and with improved methods of working and the aids that science lends there still remain in Malaya greater opportunities than can be measured at the moment. The employment of the bucket dredge as a means of recovering tin ore from ground previously regarded as worked out or impossible to mine, has already revolutionised the industry and extended the life of the tin fields up to the present discovered.

In 1923 the value of copra exported from British Malaya amounted to £3,411,755. The coconut plays a very important part in our life. Its influence and its uses are greater and more varied than is commonly known. It gives us nut butter or margarine, bird's nest, and other articles. It is a lubricant, an illuminant, it looms our joints, and is used for perfume. It gives us fibre from which we manufacture rope, cordage, matting, brushes, felt, and mattresses. And it is not unknown in confectionery or gardening.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

A country cannot, however, safely depend for its prosperity on two or three great industries alone. When, as a result of world conditions, the markets in tin and rubber slumped simultaneously, Malaya experienced the trials of a rapid decrease in revenue, of unemployment, and distress, and of a resulting arrested development. Every endeavour is now being concentrated on the creation of new industries and in particular the new forms of agricultural enterprise, to which the rich soil and climatic advantages of the country lend special promise of success. Experimental research has been carried out in many directions, but capital is required to develop the results of these experiments on an adequate scale.

With commercial and industrial development it was essential that means of communication should be improved. You can now go from Penang to Singapore in about twenty hours, or you may leave Bangkok in Siam on Tuesday, at seven a.m., and arrive at Penang at five p.m. on Wednesday. Since the opening of the Johore Causeway connecting Singapore Island with the mainland, you need not leave your carriage between Singapore and Bangkok. At the end of 1922 there was a total length of railway line of 2,172 miles, with a capital account of £21,722,285—a story of great progress since the not far distant day of slow-moving locomotion.

It is not possible, in brief space, to do full justice to the capacities and the progress of British Malaya; but at Wembley there is in concrete form a representation of her greatness and her scope in reference to other sections of her many activities. There, too, it is possible to learn of her attractions for the tourist and for the big-game hunter.

THE SHANGHAI SMALL INVESTORS CO.

PROPOSAL TO WIND UP DEFEATED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Small Investors, Ltd., Shanghai, last week, defeated by an overwhelming majority the resolution for the winding up of the company's affairs.

Mr. G. H. Wright, the Chairman, in the course of his explanation of the affairs of the Company after mentioning that the Board, de facto, Douglas Fleming, as managing director (recently resigned) proceeded to say: "Now I do not think it can be said that either he or this Board could have foreseen what I may term the June debacle; in fact things were going very promisingly indeed in the beginning of the year, until suddenly, for no apparent reason except the slump in the price of rubber this stagnation set in. Had it not been for this the company's position at the June Settlement would have been very satisfactory. We should have received nearly three lakhs of taels in, in excess of our payments, so that if our customers, or clients, had carried out their obligations and met their contracts for the June Settlement we should be in a very satisfactory position to-day. As disclosed in the circular, you know this was not the case and a great many of our clients, unfortunately, did not meet their obligations resulting, as was stated in the circular, in the company having to meet a loss of Tls. 200,000. Now it has seemed to your Board the best way of obtaining your wishes as to the future is by putting before you just a formal resolution to wind up the company voluntarily. So if that resolution is not accepted it will mean you wish the board to carry on the company."

As regards the possible profit which the company may or may not earn, it is estimated on a conservative basis that the company should, throughout a year, make a daily average profit of round about Tls. 100. That would yield a return to the company on its present paid-up capital of about 4 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

CONSIDERABLE INCREASE DURING FIRST HALF-YEAR OF 1924.

The foreign trade of the Philippine Islands for the first half of 1924 amounted to \$125,265,000, against \$108,586,000 for the same period of 1923, according to figures made public by the Bureau of Customs.

The exports during the first six months of this year were \$75,912,000 and the imports \$49,349,000 leaving a balance in favour of the Islands of approximately \$26,563,000. Every month during that period showed a balance in favour of the islands, with the exception of June, which was unfavourable to the extent of about \$2,500,000.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

August 6th, 1924.

Hongkong and Shanghai	\$1,206 1/2
Banks	\$1,206 1/2
Canton Insurance	\$365 1/2
Union Insurance	\$224 1/2
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$775 1/2
Douglas Steamships	\$33 1/2
H.K. & M. Steamships	\$35 1/2
"Star" Ferries	\$35 1/2
China Sugars	\$271 1/2
Langkate (Combined)	Tls. 17 1/2
Kowloon Wharves	\$208 1/2
Whampoa Docks	\$143 1/2
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 92 1/2
Hongkong Wharves	Tls. 196 1/2
New Engineering	Tls. 64 1/2
Hongkong Land	\$114 1/2
Hongkong Hotels	\$191 1/2
Humphreys Estates	\$22 1/2
Cements	\$314 (old) & \$3 (new) nominal
Hongkong Ropes	\$20 (old) & \$7 (new) nominal
China Portland	\$16 (old) & \$30 (new) nominal
Dairy Farms	\$27 1/2
Waterboats	\$16 1/2
Watsons	\$27 nominal
Hongkong Electric	\$33 1/2
China Lights	\$152 (old) 1/2
Hongkong Trams	\$44 1/2
Peak Tramways	\$128 (old) & \$48 (new) 1/2
"Shell" Transports	\$80 1/2
Tins Crawfords	\$171 1/2
Trough Tins	47 1/2

b-buyers; s-sellers; n-sales.

"THE WORST-PAID WORKERS."

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, held at the Royal Society of Arts, Adelphi, on June 26th, Sir Everard Hambro announced that the capital of the fund now stood at £2,242,300.

"I think it is one of the most wonderful achievements of any body of workers," said Sir Everard. "It has been achieved by what I have always considered to be the worst paid body of workers in England. When I think of what a nurse gives, her strength, her womanly kindness, her best powers to soothe, and also the danger which she often runs, I always say to myself, 'she is underpaid.' I am afraid my friends, the governors and managers of hospitals, will not like what I have said, but I feel it strongly, and so say it boldly."

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SCIENCE AND THE TROPICS.

LORD MILNER'S APPEAL.

The following letter from Lord Milner
has appeared in the London papers:—

Appeals made through the columns of
the Press to the generosity of the British
public are so numerous that it is only
after serious consideration, and with a
deep sense of the importance of the ob-
ject, that I venture to add one more
to their number. But the institution for
which I plead is, I am profoundly con-
vinced, of great value to the whole Em-
pire, and one which had a real claim on
all those interested in the development
of our Imperial resources.

It is the Imperial College of Tropical
Agriculture recently established in Trin-
idad.

For years past there has been great
need in the British tropics, of an insti-
tution equipped with the best and more
recent of our University laboratories are,
where research in tropical agriculture
could be carried on, and where men could
receive a thorough scientific training in
the various branches of the subject be-
fore becoming planters or directors of
plantations, or entering Government ser-
vice in the Agricultural Departments of
our numerous tropical Colonies.

The Imperial College is thus not an

institution of merely local importance.
It is intended to serve all our tropical
possessions, and is started on lines which
given adequate support, will enable it
to carry out this comprehensive scheme.

On its governing body there are repre-
sentatives of the Universities of Cam-
bridge and Glasgow, of the Imperial
College of Science and Technology, of
the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, the
Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and
the British Cotton Growing Association.
Its staff consists of well-qualified Pro-
fessors of Entomology, Mycology, Bacteri-
ology, Botany, Genetics, Chemistry, Soil
Science, Agriculture, Economics,
Sugar Technology. Its present Principal
is Sir Francis Watta, whose life-long ser-
vices to tropical Agriculture are well
known to all scientists. When he retires,
at the end of this year, he will be suc-
ceeded by an equally eminent man of
science—Dr. Martin Leake, who has had
exceptional experience in India, Egypt,
and the Sudan.

The British Government has given the
College a grant of £15,000, spread over
five years, and the Caribbean Colonies
are contributing liberally to its support,
assuring it of a permanent income of be-
tween £150,000 and £200,000 a year. The
Colony of Trinidad has provided it free
of cost with an ideal site of 45 acres in
extent, and given it a grant of £50,000.
Thanks to this assistance and the gener-
osity of a few private donors, the College
has been enabled to meet its needs.
Though as yet only housed in a pro-
visional building, it has a considerable
number of students coming from widely
separated parts of the Empire. Five of
its students, after a year's intensive train-
ing at the College, have already been
appointed to posts under the Empire
Cotton Growing Corporation in Nyasa-
land and Uganda.

I have the authority of Sir Arthur
Shipley, who recently visited the College,
for saying that, in its organization and
in the range of the instruction it pro-
vides, it is unique in the British Em-
pire as a School of Tropical Science.

£100,000 REQUIRED.

But further assistance on a substantial
scale is required to enable the College
adequately to fulfil its Imperial functions.
Funds are urgently needed for the com-
pletion and equipment of the new build-
ings and laboratories now in course of
construction, and also to provide for the
establishment of an Instructional Sugar
Factory, towards which the Sugar Mach-
inery Engineers of England and Scotland
have contributed apparatus of the value
of £20,000.

The total sum still required for all these
necessary purposes is £100,000. This is
no fancy figure, put up in the hope of
obtaining perhaps one-half or one-quarter
of the sum asked for. It is based on a
careful calculation of the cost of real
essentials. £100,000 may seem a large
sum, but it is not large in view of the
magnitude of the enterprise, or of the im-
mense benefits which, if effectively car-
ried out, it is bound to confer, both upon
our tropical Colonies and the Mother
Country. It becomes more apparent
every year how vital to our own welfare
is the development of the great natural
resources of those Colonies. Our depen-
dence upon them for raw materials is con-
stantly increasing, and the expansion of
trade between them and us—a trade of
unmixed advantage to both parties—has
"most direct bearing on employment and
prosperity in Great Britain. But there is
no means of increasing that trade, so
certain as the application of science to
tropical agriculture. Large sums have
been subscribed in recent years, with
almost incredibly beneficial results, to
sustain the fight which men like Ross and
Manson have successfully waged against
tropical diseases. But for the progress
of the tropical Colonies the fight against
diseases of plants is no less important
than that against human disease, and in
the one case, as in the other, the battle
can only be won by the weapons of
science. The College of Tropical Agricul-
ture is as essential to the development of
our tropical Colonies as are our invalu-
able Schools of Tropical Medicine.

In the United States, as is well known,
enormous sums have been devoted, and
wisely devoted to the teaching of agricul-
ture, including tropical agriculture. In
the British Empire, sadly backward as it
is in this respect, the College for which
I am appealing stands alone. I can not
doubt that when its character and scope
have become better known, the funds

(Continued on next column.)

RETURN TO GOLD.

MR. WALTER LEAF'S SUGGESTION.

The Westminster Bank's Review for
June contains an article by Mr. Walter
Leaf on the question of the gold stand-
ard, extracts from which are given be-
low:—

The recent report of the Advisory
Council to the Federal Reserve Board of
the United States has attracted well-de-
served attention, chiefly because it seems
to be directed to a policy aimed at
taking advantage of the Dawes Report in
order to supplant the pound sterling by
the dollar as the basis of international
finance.

It cannot be denied that there is here
a serious challenge to the international
position of the pound sterling. It may
be urged that hitherto the pound, in-
spite of the depreciation from which it
has long suffered, has held its own
against the dollar, and that London is at
least as much the centre of international
finance now as it was before the war.
London, no doubt, holds its place because
of its commercial relations, so widely
spread throughout the world; whereas
America, which made a bid for similar
relations after the war, has practically
abandoned the competition; and it may
be true that, until the United States
can hold their own in world trade, they
cannot seriously think of supplanting the
pound by the dollar.

But a new prospect is opened up by the
Dawes Report. Germany is not only to
be put upon a gold basis and strictly
kept there; but she is to be stimulated
to an enormous expansion of exports,
such as will put her in the first place
among the nations engaged in world com-
merce. The possibilities of a combina-
tion between the dollar and the gold
mark, between the credit resources of the
United States on the one hand and Ger-
man enterprise and world commerce on
the other, form a prospect which cannot
be regarded without anxiety, so long as
the pound is depreciated in the exchange
markets of the world. To put it plainly,
the depreciated pound would be squeezed
out of world finance between the two
great gold currencies, the dollar and the
mark. In self-defence we should be
forced on to a gold basis for the pound,
whether we wished or not. Is it not time
that we should face the situation soon,
and take steps for restoring our parity
of exchange in our own time?

A RISE IN BANK RATE.

We have hitherto been clinging to a
policy of "wait and see," in the belief
that the accumulation of gold in America
would inevitably bring about some in-
flation on the other side of the Atlantic;
it was clear that a very little inflation
there, if not followed up on this side
would serve at once to restore the parity.
But the United States have so far clung
rigidly to their policy of taking all the
surplus gold of the world and "steriliz-
ing" it, so that it should have no effect
in an expansion of currency. There is no
sign at present of a reversal of this
attitude. The report of the Advisory
Council assumes that there will be no
reversal, and seeks an outlet for the use
of American gold reserves in Europe.
It may well be that we may carry out
waiting policy too far.

There remains an alternative
which would, at all appearances, bring
about the desired end with fairness to
all and a minimum of disturbance to
commerce and industry. This is an in-
crease of the Bank rate to 5 per cent,
possibly supported, if thought necessary,
by an increase in the interest allowed by
the banks on foreign deposits to, say, 3½
per cent. The rise in the rate should be
accompanied by an explicit announcement
that it expressed a definite policy on the
part of this country, and that it was our
intention to return to a gold basis.
There can be little doubt that these
measures, taken in connection with the
fall of the Federal Reserve rate now in
progress in America, would bring about
parity by sure and certain steps, possibly
much sooner than most people are at pre-
sent willing to expect.

CINEMA NOTES.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

The World Theatre is now showing a
picture in nine reels beautiful beyond
praise. It is based on a famous romance
by Victor Marguerite, adapted to the
screen by, and Du Plessy. The scenes
of the Cafe de Paris show the City of
Smiles alive with great splendour. The
Cafe Napoléon, the Vaudeville, both
famous palaces of joy, are seen. With
be of elegant and beautiful women whose
movements are full of art and charm.

necessary to make it completely efficient
will be obtained from the great number
of wealthy firms and companies, and pow-
erful trade associations, which are direct-
ly interested in tropical enterprise, or in
trade with the tropics. But apart from
appeals to material interest, it is too
much to hope that the imagination of
some rich and public-spirited men will
be stirred by the thought of doing a big
thing for science and for the Empire.

At the instance of the Colonial Office a
Committee has been set up, of which I
have the honour to be Chairman—to raise
the £100,000 so urgently needed. By ap-
pealing in the first instance to a limited
number of persons, of whose sympathy
we felt assured, we have already obtain-
ed contributions amounting to nearly
£14,000. But this only represents a very
small proportion of those who can reason-
ably be expected to take a practical
interest in the development of tropical
agriculture. The time has come for a
public appeal, both in this country and
in other parts of the Empire, and I hope
that I have made out a case that will
bring us the necessary support.

Contributions may be sent to the Secre-
tary, Mr. Algernon Aspinall, 14, Trinity
square, London, E.C.3, or to the Bankers
of the Fund, the Colonial Bank, 20, Grace
Church Street, E.C.3.—Yours, etc.

June 23rd.

MILNER.

OLD CHINA.

LANDSLIP REVEALS MASS OF
RITUAL TREASURES.

A BURIED CITY.

[By WILLIAM BOLITHO IN "THE OUTLOOK."]

Old China is the treasure seeker's next
field, how that Egypt is barred, and Yucatan
and Nineveh are under local govern-
ment boards. Dazzling things have been
brought in every cargo from Hongkong
these seventy years, and every greater
museum and collection has had its share
in them, but they are comparatively
modern, most not more than five hun-
dred years old. Treasures of the older
civilization remain beyond any curator's
dreams, to be dug for almost for the asking.
On the hinder boundary of the em-
pire, where the desert begins, there are
archaic times under the sands, of the
archaic times before the invasions, which
the excavations of Sir Aurel Stein and
his followers have only begun to scratch.
The rustless air and the "solitudes" are
keeping them safe for the archaeologists
yet to be, boys yet and dreaming perhaps
of the insignificant boards of Captain
Kidd. Where are the caches of Genghis
Khan and his successors of the Golden
Horde? And those of the mighty pre-
Christian Emperors and cities as old as
time that preceded the Mongol, through
whose hands all the wealth of the Greek
Chinese first-trade routes passed? The
porcelains, the bronzes, the jewels and the
ivories and the painted manuscripts, in
strange tongues, we have recovered, are
nothing to what remains laid up there,
in the remote provinces of China; even
the forty-six cases of scrolls in unknown
script that Stein brought back, and this
gallery of delights of the Wanneick Ex-
pedition, now on view in the Cernuschi
Museum at Paris, are only samples of what
is in store. They excite us with their
vague promise of other marvellous
legacies, other Pompeii, richer Ninevehs,
stranger Valleys of Kings, like the sculp-
tured tusk that Salvation Yeo brought
back from the Spanish Main.

This Cernuschi Exhibition shows the
finds of three men: Wanneick, the French
archaeologist; those of Doctor Sire of the
University of Stockholm, mainly statues
and temple decorations; those of Major
Lartigue, fragments of tomb sculpture.
Wanneick has been at work since the war,
through bad times in Chinese history.
He has been far in the bandit country,
and he has had wonderful luck. He had
marked down the buried city of Chu-Hou-
Sien, that was overwhelmed in an inunda-
tion of mud from the Yellow River, in
1110 A.D. The day that he arrived and
was ready to go down into the trenches
that peasant diggers had prepared, they
brought him news that a landslide on
Mount Ho-Chen near by had revealed a
mass of ritual treasures, offered to the
spirits of the mountain, one of those five
sacred in old China, by the Emperor Tsin-
Che-Hoang-Ti. Two priceless pieces of
his trove "belonged to this" mountain
shrine. One, a round bronze pot with a
east frieze of figures, with three pointed
feet, is coated by time with an exquisite
patina of blue. It was in its making a
satisfaction for the eyes; damp centuries
in the cliff hollow have embellished it
with a tint that is one of the unattain-
able colours of nature, like the back of
a scarabaeus or the breast of a humming
bird. No enamel in the world is the equal
now of this rusted pot. In the same glass
showcase is the chief piece in the collec-
tion. It is a sacrificial bull, the length
of the hand, spotted with gold, with a
splash of blue patina, not the ethereal
blue of the pot, but the colour at the base
of a flame. The bull is lying with three
legs bent, the fourth thrust out in front
in ritual posture, waiting for the knife.
So it must have appeared to the Emperor
kneeling on his woven carpet, before the
grotto in the sacred cliff. The maker of
this little masterpiece only in the line of
the back and the pose has put all the fair
rich weight of the beast.

HUNDREDS OF RARITIES.

From the buried city Wanneick has
brought hundreds of rarities: a cluster
of porcelain beauties, fixed in attitudes
of dance; a bronze pig, with blue flowers
on his fat, as if tattooed; bowls, jars,
vases, as thin as shells, coloured as ten-
derly as the inside of a plover's egg.
There is a tripod, in the shape of a Bud-
dhist lotus, with a cynical little puppy
on top, milk coloured. A head of some
great lord or robber, bearded and purple
lipped, his black hair in the form of an
Asianic mitre, the vision of the vigour of
the senses. In these first diggings the
explorer found many tiled roofs, and
fanciful gargoyles of the rain gutters. One
is a green horse, sitting up on its thick
(Continued on next column.)

NEW TRADE PORTS.

JAPANESE ASK FOR FULFILMENT
OF PROMISE.

The Japanese Legation has communi-
cated with the Foreign Office on the sub-
ject of the opening of certain cities along
the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway in Shan-
tung as open ports for foreign trade.

During the Sino-Japanese discussion of
Shantung at the time of the Washington
Conference, the matter of opening up
cities along the railway was brought up
by the Japanese but the Chinese did not
consider it a proper subject to be dis-
cussed there, since they said it was a
matter entirely within the competence of
the Chinese Government.

After the signature of the Agreement,
the Chinese Legation in Washington in
February, 1922, made the public an-
nouncement that "in view of the settle-
ment of outstanding questions relative to
Shantung, and for the purpose of pro-
moting international trade, the Chinese
Government is contemplating carrying
into effect, in the near future, its inten-
tion to open, of its own accord, certain
suitable cities along the Tsinan-Tsingtao
Railway as self-opened ports to the
trade and residence of the
nationals of all Treaty Powers under re-
gulations to be promulgated by the
Chinese Government."

The Japanese communication pointed
out that nothing had been done toward
opening these cities and reiterated the
desire that the Chinese intention be put
into effect as soon as possible.

Chinese officials in commenting on the
failure to carry out the previous an-
nouncement before this time, explain that
a complexity of problems in Shan-
tung has reacted against the scheme, be-
coming effective.—*Chung Mei.*

strong legs, a laughing horse. Another
is a fish, goddess or mermaid, with sulky
fired lips. In a courtyard he found an
Imperial bowl, the tint of ripe grapes.
From a buried garden he brought a foun-
tain, a curved lotus of aloof beauty in
pink-grey granite, with a name and a
verse inscribed in the Sutra script. A
palette of rose clay, for ground ink, in
the shape of a tortoise without its upper
shell, in whose complete simplicity are
preserved all the secrets of design. In
aquamarine glass, figures of ladies with
lamb, sitting cross-legged, their chignons
are done up in lovers' knots, and
round their necks are collars of large
leaves. This was archaic China, nearer
to us than much later stuff, and than the
out-of-date work of our own artists twenty
years ago. For good art is always
modern; it is the empty ingenuity of bad
periods that ages. All these treasures
are perfumed with humanity, any one of
them would sweeten the whole life of a
possessor, unless he were blind and deaf.
They come from a world, different in its
picturesque trappings, its wise old gar-
deners, its caravans of fierce Turcoman
knights, its fantastic Syrian monks of the
Nestorian sect, and trade in strange stuffs
from our modern material of life, but
intimately familiar in its essence to our
dreams. For the supreme fascination of
such marvellous finds as Wanneick's, and
Carter's, and Layard's, in spite of the
bashful veil of history and science that
at any moment may appear, from the
layers of our rich earth, stuffed down to
her tertiary strata with relics of other
ages, the furniture and clear evidence of
a Golden Age to comfort us. They are
rediscovering the Islands of the Blessed.
Each of the greater finds reveals a civil-
ization and a time more beautiful, more
desirable than our own. This world of
Old China, set against even the supreme
elegance of Tutankhamen's Egypt, is
especially delectable. Its ornaments in
this exhibition fit into the amiable vision,
that Arthur Waley in his translations of
the ancient Chinese poets has already
prepared, of life in gardens, where every-
thing in the houses was as simple and
beautiful as the trees. Our own age will
not leave any such trace. In a thousand
years, even if swaddled in preserving mud,
our fragile leagues of railway will be
rotted away, the brittle detail of our
machines be quite corroded. Even in our
own times, our possessions have a short
life, and end unnoticed. Who knows what
happened to those of our masterpieces, our
automobiles, after their ten years' use?
The other day, in a country fair in the
centre of France, I found the engine of
the car that won the Paris-Milan race in
1910, clattering round to drive a noisy
roundabout. With all our wonders, we
will leave less of ourselves and our strange
times for the excavators of the future
than one Old Chinese Town.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

POSITION AS AT AUGUST 6TH, 1924.

County	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	Per centage
Middlesex	17	10	2	3	0	75.00
Yorkshire	22	10	2	2	0	72.50
Lancashire	22	9	0	6	5	68.00
Surrey	20	6	1	5	3	48.00
Kent	21	9	3	2	4	57.00
Nottingham	20	6	2	2	4	54.00
Warwickshire	19	6	3	1	4	52.50
Somerset	20	8	6	1	2	47.00
Gloucestershire	20	5	7	6	0	43.00
Sussex	20	6	9	4	0	42.00
Leicestershire	19	5	7	4	2	41.00
Essex	21	3	8	4	3	30.00
Hampshire	21	4	8	2	5	29.00
Glamorgan	18	4	10	2	1	27.00
Worcestershire	19	2	10	2	4	20.00
Northants	10	2	7	0	3	20.00
Derbyshire	19	0	11	2	3	11.76

* Kent and Somerset tied on the first innings and shared the points, 2 each, at Blackheath.

THE MISSING \$200,000. YESTERDAY'S IMPORTANT EVIDENCE

THE COMPROMISE AND CASHIER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Yesterday the case was continued in the Supreme Court in which the International Banking Corporation, of No. 9, Queen's Road Central, is suing the compromise of the Hongkong Branch of the Bank, in Ku Un, and his surety, Ngok Lau, for the recovery of \$200,000 with the costs of the case.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Deacons), appears for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Elton Potter, K.C., and Mr. Campbell Prosser (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) represent the defendants.

After Mr. Alabaster had concluded his opening address, evidence for the plaintiffs was called.

AN EXPERT LOCKSMITH

Mr. James Gavaway, an engineers' foreman at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock, said he had expert knowledge of bank locks. "About March, 1922, he was called to the International Banking Corporation to remedy a little defect in the combination lock of the main door of the bank. On October 17th, 1922, he was called to the same bank to replace the old lock by new ones which had arrived from home. This was after the theft. He then examined the locks and found they had not been tampered with. It was, he said, an easy matter to take a wax impression of a key. This would only take a few minutes and a new key could be made from the impression in the course of an hour or two.

EVIDENCE OF MR. FRANK COURTNEY

The evidence of Mr. Frank Courtney, acting manager of the Bank at the time of the theft, which was taken in Chambers, was then read by Mr. Alabaster.

In the course of his evidence Mr. Courtney said that on September 28th, 1922, he was in the Hongkong Club bowling alley at 3.15 p.m. when he received a telephone message from the bank. He went there and found Mr. Church and most of the compromise's staff still there. Witness was told that a shortage of \$200,000 had been discovered in the cash in reserve. A rough check was at once undertaken which confirmed the shortage. He inspected the vault and safe and found that it had not been tampered with in any way. A complete check was made on September 29th which also confirmed the loss. A further complete check was made on September 30th for the purpose of the quarterly return to Headquarters Office. This also confirmed the loss.

As far as he could ascertain the money was missing from the cash in reserve. The compromise had no key to the drawers in the safe in the vault.

A MYSTERY

Continuing, witness said he enquired as to why two bundles of new \$5 and \$10 notes were in drawers which usually contained notes of larger denomination. The cashier said that he thought he put them there because they were new. Witness did not think the explanation very satisfactory. He said he could not charge any member of the compromise's staff with dishonesty, incapacity or negligence. The police investigated the loss at the time and so did witness as far as he could.

Asked as to why he considered the compromise was responsible for the loss, witness said his one reason was that the compromise held one of the keys of the vault.

THE COMPROMISE'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Mr. Courtney, in the witness-box yesterday, cross-examined by Mr. Potter, said he could not imagine the compromise refusing to let him store anything there that the bank thought fit.

Mr. Potter: You know that under the compromise agreement the compromise is bound to obey all the orders of the European and American staff?—He is bound to obey the orders of the manager.

Witness admitted that up to the time of giving his evidence he had no particular reason to read the compromise agreement. He had read it but not carefully.

Mr. Potter referred witness to paragraph "O" of the agreement which stated that the compromise had to obey the orders of the European and American staff.

"I don't think Mr. Courtney realizes the agreement is so very wide," added Mr. Potter.

"Now in that vault you keep valuables for customers," continued Mr. Potter. Witness replied in the affirmative.

For which the compromise gets no reward?—No.

And incurs no liability?—

AN ATTEMPT TO SHUT OUT THE WITNESS. Mr. Alabaster objected to this question, stating that it was a question for the Court to decide as to liability and not for the witness.

Mr. Potter said that he was entitled to put the question and described Mr. Alabaster's objection as "an attempt to try and shut out the truth from this Court—a truth which everybody knew about."

His Lordship suggested that Mr. Potter should confine himself to the facts he wished to elucidate.

Mr. Potter: You also store very large amounts of bullion for the Pacific Mail?—

Witness: Yes.

His Lordship asked what was meant by the term bullion: presumably it was uncoined gold and silver.

Mr. Potter agreed, but thought it might in this case be taken to refer to American "Double Eagles."

Mr. Potter (to witness): And sometimes you may have bullion stored for the Pacific Mail amounting approximately to \$200,000 to \$100,000?

Witness: Yes, I think so.

For the storage of that bullion the bank is paid a storage commission?—Yes.

The compromise does not get a cent of it?—No.

In fact the poor old compromise has nothing to do with it?—No.

Witness also admitted that the bank check books were also kept there. As far as he was aware all cash coming in and going out of the vault during the day was under the sole control of the compromise. Cash in reserve was a different matter. This was under the control of the cashier and the manager.

THE PROCESSION TO THE VAULT

Mr. Potter: Now, the next step is the procession to the vault. I don't know who leads the procession—whether it is the cashier or the compromise? (Laughter.) I put it to you it is the cashier's duty to take down to the vault in his own hands all money known as "cash in reserve."

Witness: Yes.

And, to take it a step further, it is then his duty to open the safe which is in the vault?—Yes, it should be.

It is then his duty to put that money in the appropriate drawers and it is equally his duty to lock those drawers again?—Yes, it should be.

I am putting all this to you to show that this money—this cash in reserve—is solely and absolutely in his control. It is as a matter of fact in his control?—It should be in his physical control.

NO SANE CASHIER WOULD DO IT.

Witness said, in reply to further questions by Mr. Potter, that, when necessary, sums were put below in the safe from the black box, so that no more money than was necessary was kept on the main floor of the bank.

Re-examined by Mr. Alabaster, witness said he considered it the duty of the compromise's representative to go to the vault with the cashier and to watch what was being done there.

Mr. Alabaster: Would the cashier have the right to tell the compromise's representative to go away?—I should consider he would have no right to do so.

Mr. Potter: Mr. Alabaster is raising the very point objected to this morning regarding liability. It is coming back to the compromise agreement again.

His Lordship said the question could be put to show the practice adopted by the bank.

Witness agreed that, as a matter of practice, the compromise's representative would have no right to go away when the cashier was in the vault. "I would never dream of ordering him away myself," added Mr. Courtney.

Mr. Potter asked permission to put one question. This was granted.

Mr. Potter: No sane cashier under the circumstances existing in this bank would go in with the black box and then ask the compromise's representative to go out?—No, I should think not.

Mr. Potter: To say the least, it would be inviting suspicion?—Of course it would.

The written evidence of Mr. George Hogg, Manager of the Bank, who was on holiday at the time of the theft, was then read to the Court as was also that of Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Barr.

(Continued on next column.)

INTERRUPTED BATH.

MAN WHO HAD HEARD OF A HOUSE TO LET.

Mr. Brankoff, a Russian pastrycook employed at the Café Wiseman, told Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy, yesterday, how he was having a bath on Tuesday night, when he heard a noise, and going downstairs found a strange man in the house.

The man, a head cooler, facing the Magistrate on a charge of breaking and entering, said that he was looking for a house to let, and had been referred to the house in question by a contractor, who had sent a boy to show it to him.

His Worship remanded the case in order that efforts might be made to produce the contractor and the boy alluded to.

TWO TEETH: \$3.

MAN WHO FOUND CLEANLINESS EXPENSIVE.

When a coolie was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy, yesterday, with assault, Det. Inspector T. Murphy stated that the complainant, a woman, had brought a bucket of drinking water for the use of the coolies. The defendant prepared to dip a towel into the water to wash himself, and the woman protested, whereupon he struck her in the mouth, knocking out two teeth.

HONEST FOR EIGHT YEARS.

MAGISTRATE'S COMMENT TO A YOUNG OFFENDER.

It was proved against a young Chinese who was charged at the Kowloon Magistracy, yesterday, with the theft of two planks of wood, that he had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for fraud in 1916.

The Magistrate (Mr. E. W. Hamilton), said that as the man had gone straight for eight years he would not take the previous conviction into account, but would impose a fine of \$5, or seven days in default.

THE TYPHOID OUTBREAK.

The Medical Officer of Health's return for last week shows that 9 cases of typhoid in the Colony were notified to him during that period—6 in Victoria, 2 in Kowloon and 1 in the New Territory. Three were British cases, 5 Chinese, 1 German and imported. There was one death from the disease. The return also shows 4 cases of paratyphoid and one death from this cause. Three were British cases, 1 Chinese and 1 imported.

There were also 4 cases of cerebrospinal fever last week, three proving fatal.

THE CASHIER'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Norris Lowell Hodgkins, cashier of the bank in September 1922, said he had been cashier at that time for about 10 months. He had the keys of the safe in the vault and the keys of the drawers in the safe. He also knew the combination of one of the doors of the vault. With regard to the emergency door, the combination was known to him. When he entered the vault the compromise's representative went with him. That practice was invariable. He always saw what witness did in the vault. As a matter of banking practice, he would not have handled the cash in the absence of the compromise's representative.

Witness, continuing, said the shroff generally led the procession down to the vaults, carrying the black box. Witness followed carrying the other monies.

Witness went on to say that there was no rule as to where the money in the safe should be stored. As far as possible, it was stored by denomination in certain drawers but there were times when notes of various denominations were placed in the same drawer. He did this because he did not wish to leave bank notes lying loose in the safe.

The case was at this stage adjourned to this morning.

SHAMEEN STRIKE.

THE CASE OF THE LUKONGS.

The strike propagandists in the Canton Press represent the lukongs whom the Shamoen Municipal Councils refuse to reinstate as being "punished unjustly" but we understand that the last torus which the Strike Committee rejected included an arrangement by which the lukongs were to be given gratuities by the Councils and be taken on by the Canton Government.

The plain fact of the matter is that the Strike Committee is not interested in the good treatment of the lukongs so much as in the wish to force the Shamoen Councils to bow to their decrees. The stand taken by the Councils is a perfectly reasonable one. It is supremely ridiculous to expect the residents of Shamoen to have the slightest sense of security in the knowledge that the Concession is policed by men who deserted their posts the first time that they were required to act in a crisis. And to have these men forced upon the Concessions against the will of their employers is but to add to the general sense of insecurity. Shamoen would be better without them. The offer to give these men gratuities and get them embodied in the Canton police force is generous to a degree and leaves the lukongs with no sort of grievance; but this does not, of course, suit the book of the instigators of the strike whose great idea is to "score a point" off the foreigner.

A PURE INVENTION.

CANTON, August 5th.

The statement published in one of the morning papers on August 4th, that the British Consul-General thought it practicable to follow the suggestion of the compromises that the lukongs should be employed by foreign firms, but that if any disturbance occurs within one year, everyone who has occasion to leave Shamoen after midnight shall provide photographs of himself for inspection by the guard, is absolutely without foundation whatever. No such suggestion has ever been made, and the latter part of the statement is pure invention.

It is interesting to note that the strike part is entirely in the hands of Canton's unemployed. At one meeting which the real clerks of Shamoen endeavoured to hold, there were some 40 men armed with revolvers waiting to attack anyone who said anything that the strikers' committee did not approve of. One Shamoen employee was appointed by the committee as a detective and given a pass to the strike headquarters. When he found, however, that he was not to be allowed to open his mouth at the strikers' meeting, he refused to go to headquarters.

The strikers are entitled to two "meals" a day, but the food is of the poorest possible quality, and no pay is given at all.—Communicated.

POLICEMAN GOES TO GAOL.

\$10. THAT MEANT FOUR MONTHS.

A Chinese police searcher at the Yau-mat Ferry appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, charged with having demanded and accepted a bribe on July 25th.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P., conducted the case on behalf of the police, and Mr. N. I. Brewer defended.

A Chinese witness stated that he went with his brother to the Yau-mat Ferry at Hongkong, with the intention of crossing over. The defendant searched witness' brother, and found \$50 in Canton 20-cent pieces on him. The accused then said that by the laws of Hongkong, only \$30 was allowed to be carried, and that the money would be seized and a fine imposed. He added that he would take no action if he received \$10.

Witness gave him that amount in Cantonese 20-cent pieces, and he and his brother were allowed to proceed.

Sentence of four months' hard labour was passed.

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COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

"SONGS OF THE FLEET"

BY HAROLD WILLIAMS AND QUARTETTE

No. 1—SAILING AT DAWN

No. 2—SONG OF SOU' WESTER

No. 3—THE MIDDLE WATCH

Part 1-2

No. 4—THE LITTLE ADMIRAL

No. 5—FAREWELL

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NEW SEASON'S
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PAISLEY DESIGNS

AND

SELF COLOURS

PLAIN AND CORDED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE SANDAKAN LIGHT & POWER CO. (1922), LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 57, Des Voeux Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on **THURSDAY, the 14th AUGUST, 1924, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon**, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Manager for the 12 Months to 30th April, 1924, and electing a Committee and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the 7th August, 1924, until Thursday, 14th August, 1924, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 7th August, 1924. [1122]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSESS LAMBERT BROTHERS have been instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

on **WEDNESDAY, the 20th AUGUST, 1924, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon**, at their Office, No. 6, DUNDAS STREET.

LOT 1.

Site E of K.L.L. No. 629.
This lot comprises of One Partially Built House in NATAN Road, Kowloon. The same is held in the Crown Lease for a term of 75 years from the 24th December, 1894, and contains an Area of 1,605 square feet.

LOT 2.

K.P. of K.L.L. No. 629.
This lot comprises of Five Partially Built Houses in NATAN Road, Kowloon. The same is held in the Crown Lease for a term of 75 years from the 24th December, 1894, and contains an Area of 7,175 square feet.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from the Auctioneers.

MESSRS. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Principals, Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 6th August, 1924. [1120]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "M. H. M. N." are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on or after 6th August.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday, on or after 12th August, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th August, will be subject to Rest.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters, on or before the 26th August, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 6th August, 1924. [1119]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ELLERMAN LINE.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

THE Steamship "CITY OF DUBBAN" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 13th August, 1924, will be subject to Rest.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters, on or before 20th Aug., 1924, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday, on or after 12th August, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the General Agents.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, August 6th, 1924. [1122]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

TICKETS will be issued for ROUND TRIP during the Months of JULY to SEPTEMBER, from HONGKONG to FOOCHEW (Pacifica Anchorage) and Return, Calling at SHANTOU and AMOY on both the Upward and Downward Voyages, by the Company's New Fast, Well-appointed Steamer "HAI-NING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30, for the Round Voyage, including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

These ONLY by this Steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by following Sailing from Foocchow. Duration of Stay at Foocchow—48 hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the Steamer will leave HONGKONG from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m., Arriving at Daylight on her Return (Weather permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from PIGODA ANCHORAGE to Foocchow City, if required.

For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing, Apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1924. [1008]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. B. GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Local Commis-

sioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £210,000, will be received by the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 7th AUGUST, 1924.**

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."**

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the **Acts 1913 (Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 12, the acceptance of any such Tender** is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract hereby made for the allotment of such "Bills."

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

R. A. DOBBIN, Lt.-Col. R.A.P.C.,
Treasury Chest Office,
Hongkong, 7th August, 1924. [1121]

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND has been Declared in respect of the Financial Year ending on the 31st December, 1924, and will be Paid on FRIDAY, the 22nd AUGUST, 1924, as to

For Shares (Fully Paid), Thirty-three Cents (\$0.33) per Share on Bonus Shares (Fully Paid) Nos. 171,000 to 200,000, and Six Cents (\$0.06) per Share on the New Shares (1924 Issue) upon which \$2.50 per Share was paid up on the 15th March, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 25th AUGUST (both days inclusive).

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1924. [1078]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND has been Declared in respect of the Financial Year ending on the 31st December, 1924, and will be Paid on FRIDAY, the 22nd AUGUST, 1924, as to

For Shares (Fully Paid), Forty Cents (\$0.40) per Share on the Old Shares (Fully Paid), Forty Cents (\$0.40) per Share on Bonus Shares (Fully Paid) Nos. 60,000 to 150,000, and One Cent (\$0.01) per Share on the New Shares (1924 Issue) upon which \$1.00 per Share was paid up on the 15th May, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 22nd AUGUST, 1924 (both days inclusive).

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1924. [1104]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on **THURSDAY, AUGUST 14TH, 1924, at 5.30 p.m.** for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 22nd July, 1924.

By Order,
C. H. BROWN,
Secretary. [1115]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

A SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on **THURSDAY, 14th AUGUST, 1924, immediately at the conclusion of the First Extraordinary General Meeting.**

This Meeting is called on the following Resolutions:

To the STWARDS of the Hongkong Jockey Club, Hongkong.

In accordance with Rule 52, WE, the undersigned Voting Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club, request you to convene two Extraordinary General Meetings of the Club for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing in accordance with Article 13) as a Special Resolution, the following Resolutions:

That the first and second paragraphs of Rule 39 be struck out, and in lieu thereof the following new paragraph substituted:—

"The Entrance Fee for all newly elected Ordinary Members, as well as for Naval and Military Officers on the Active List, shall be \$10 and the Annual Subscription \$10."

T. E. FRANK,
H. F. L. DOW,
W. E. L. STANTON,
A. H. PORT,
M. T. JOHNSON,
F. H. KEW,
J. D. HENDERSON,
H. W. BIRD,
G. A. HARRIS,
D. M. ROSS,
W. T. STANTON.

By Order,
C. H. BROWN,
Secretary. [1116]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our Office to **BANK OF CANTON BUILDING (2nd Floor),** GEO. P. & H. A. LAMBERT, Stock & Share Brokers, 4th August, 1924. [1107]

THE HOME INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

WE HAVE THIS DAY been Appointed AGENTS for the above Company, and are prepared to underwrite Fire Risks at Current Rates.

THE UNION TRADING CO., LTD.,
Princes Building,
[1118]

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Seventy-five Cents Per Share has been Declared and will be PAYABLE ON AND AFTER **WEDNESDAY, THE 20th AUGUST, 1924.** Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon Application at the Office of the Company.

The SHARE REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from **WEDNESDAY, 6th AUGUST, to TUESDAY, 19th AUGUST, 1924,** both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 21st July, 1924. [1104]

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MERCHANTS' STOCK & PRODUCE EXCHANGE MARI CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, 26, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, on **MONDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1924, at Noon,** for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 30th June, 1924, and of transacting other Business, and an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held immediately after this Meeting to pass a Resolution to Wind Up the Company voluntarily.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st July, 1924, to the 1st September, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order,
LI YIN CHONG,
Assistant Manager,
Hongkong, 21st July, 1924. [1099]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

ISSUE OF 49,000 SHARES OF THE NOMINAL VALUE OF \$10 EACH.

(\$5 Paid up.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 3rd CALL of \$2.50 Per Share on Each of the 49,000 Shares allotted on the 15th day of May, 1924, has been made by the Company, and that such Call will be Payable to the Company's Bankers, THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION in Hongkong on or before the 15th day of AUGUST, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 14th August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. BOWE,
General Manager,
Dated this 15th day of July, 1924. [1045]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE Certificate No. 1291 for One Silver Share No. 157 now converted into Five Gold Shares in this Society standing in the Name of DIKRAN MOURADIAN has been Declared LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a Certificate for the Five Gold Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager,
Hongkong, July 12th, 1924. [1019]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

IN LIQUIDATION.
(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM).

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

THE Liquidator of this Company has been requested by **MR. DAVID SAUL LEVY** of 12, Tien Dong Road, SHANGHAI, to effect the Issue of Script for the Shares in the Hongkong Tramways Limited, to the Registered Proprietor of 100 Shares of this Company, he is entitled under the Terms of the Liquidation, without production of Certificate No. 903 representing the said 100 Shares Nos. 131180 to 131179 upon the statement that the said Certificate No. 903 has been LOST or DESTROYED, and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the Date hereof no Claim or Representation in respect thereof be made at this Office, the said Certificate will thereafter be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect.

W. E. ROBERTS,
Attorney for the Liquidator,
Hongkong, 9th July, 1924. [1005]

TO-DAY 4th FRIDAY,
at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15.

WALLACE REID
and
ELSIE FERGUSON

FOREVER

A Story of all you've ever dreamed a great love should be!

A Paramount Special.

THE CORONET.

INTIMATIONS

WATSON'S AERATED WATERS

ARE PREPARED FROM REAL FRUIT ESSENCES.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

LEMONADE—Has the real essence obtained from Lemons grown in Southern Italy.

RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared with the juice of raspberries grown in England and Tasmania.

FORMAZONE—THE NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE. It possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a delicious flavour.

STONE GINGER BEER—The only genuine Stone Ginger Beer in the East. Prepared by a special process of fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

SOLE AGENTS:

A S WATSON & CO. LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

BIRTH.

BROWN—At Shanghai, on July 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. BROWN, a daughter.

DEATH.

HOLLIDAY—At the Hospital Saint Marie, on July 31st, **CHARLIE WILLIAM HOLLIDAY**, in his 67th year.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 7TH, 1924.

THE ANGLO-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS.

For fully three months negotiations have been "in progress" in London between a Soviet delegation and the British Government for a Treaty of amity and commerce, and the result of the effort is, in the words of the British Foreign Office communiqué, that the negotiations have broken down and "the Treaty is not to be signed." What reasons there are for the suggestion in the cable published to-day that "probably the breakdown is in no way so definite and complete as was at first thought, on the publication of the communiqué, we do not know, but so long as the Delegates remain in London we suppose there is some hope that they may be put by their Government in a position to accept the amendments and concessions which the British negotiators have offered to a clause which relates to compensation for property of British subjects which has been nationalised.

So far, we believe, apart from one or two small States, in Eastern Europe, China is the only country with which Russia has succeeded in coming to an agreement, and, as *Punch* has so wittily remarked, China and Russia have many things in common, including their inability to lend each other money! It is of interest to recall the warning that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald gave to the Delegation when he first received it in London

last April. He told them that he would not give way on anything which could be regarded as paying an improper price for agreement. In regard to trade relations, he declared that the British people would risk nothing unless they knew that contractual agreements would be honoured to the last letter. The Head of the Soviet Delegation replied that he considered that there was no insurmountable obstacle in the way of a complete understanding and he believed that "if account were taken of mutual interests, nothing stood in the way of a solution of pre-war debts and private claims." Prior to the arrival of the Soviet delegates in London, the leading London Bankers had set forth in a memorandum the only steps by which, in their opinion, Russia's credit in Great Britain could be restored. In short their view was that Russia's recovery depends upon the resumption of accepted methods of intercourse common throughout the world. They insisted specifically that a recognition of debts, public and private, should be agreed upon acceptable to both countries; that an equitable arrangement for restitution of private property to foreigners should be made; that sanctity of contracts should be again firmly established under "a proper Civil Code"; that the Russian Government should definitely guarantee that in future private property shall in all circumstances be free from danger of confiscation by the State; and they further insisted that bankers, industrialists and traders in Great Britain should be able to deal freely, without interference by Government authorities, with similar private institutions in Russia, controlled by men who have personal knowledge, and in whose character word and resource they have confidence. All this, of course, involves the renunciation of a very large body of Soviet economic doctrine, and it will be interesting to learn how far in this matter the Soviet Government has been prepared to go. When Russia, some months ago, negotiated with the Dutch Government, the latter came to the conclusion that the treaty contemplated by Russia would not be satisfactory from the point of view of either commerce, navigation, debts or credits, but it would seem that in the Conference with the British Government the Soviet delegates have gone much further towards meeting the "common standard" of world intercourse than they have gone in any previous effort to reach a commercial agreement, though they have evidently not gone far enough on one crucial point at least. When the Delegates were received by the Prime Minister in April he warned them that if the Conference failed to reach an understanding the Russians would be unable to repeat the attempt, and he did not know where else they could turn with better prospects. The Soviet delegates fully realise that, and the fact that the Delegation is making no preparations yet to leave London, indicates that the final word has not yet been said by Moscow on the important point in dispute.

To-day is the seventh day of the seventh moon, and will be celebrated by Chinese womanhood as the Festival of the Seven Heavenly Virgins.

Mr. W. H. Gale, American Consul-General in Hongkong, has left the French Hospital, and is now convalescing at the Repulse Bay Hotel.

The forthcoming wedding is announced in Hongkong of Lieut. O. Howard Briggs, of the U.S.S. *Ashville*, to Miss Gladys Yeager, of Washington, D.C., United States.

The master of the s.s. *Kwaiyang* has reported to the Harbour Office that two deaths from heart failure occurred on board the vessel during the voyage of the vessel from Swatow.

Fines of \$400 each were inflicted by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, on several contractors who were proved to have used welded bars in the construction of houses. Mr. A. E. Wright, Building Authority of the P.W.D., said that the use of such bars in the Colony was expressly forbidden.

Fifteen boat-owners were fined \$3 each by the Harbour Master (Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Hole, R.N.) at the Marine Court yesterday, for lying inshore between the Harbour Office and Wing Lok Street during prohibited hours.

An armed robbery took place late on Tuesday night at I Pok village on Lau Tau Island. Fifteen men, armed with daggers and revolvers, entered six houses, and took away money, jewellery, and clothing, to the value of about \$1,000.

Is the boy-Emperor going to Europe? The *Far Eastern Times* which was so positive that he was a short while ago is now doubtful. The paper adds that he intends almost immediately to take up rowing. He has had an English tub specially made for him which is ready for a try-out on the Haibo, as soon of course as the floods permit.

When two men, one well-built and the other of a puny and unhealthy appearance, were charged at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with preparing opium, the Magistrate (Mr. E. W. Hamilton) pointed out the latter as an example to the former. Warning the robust offender of the evil effects of the drug, his Worship discharged him, and sentenced the other man to three months' hard labour.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell and a jury held an enquiry at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, into the circumstances attending the death of Lo Mak Lin, a young coolie, who was killed by a private motor-car in Wong Nei Chong Road, Happy Valley, on July 13th. After a number of witnesses had given evidence, a verdict was returned of Accidental Death, with no blame attaching to anyone.

When two women appeared in the dock at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday charged with disorderly conduct by fighting in the street, the Magistrate (Mr. Hamilton) informed them that he had been a witness of the occurrence through a window. One, who had been struck on the forehead with a pair of wooden clogs, was discharged, and the other was ordered to pay a fine of \$2, and \$1 compensation to her late opponent.

A man passing himself off as an employee of the Telephone Company is wanted by the Hongkong police in connection with an impudent fraud carried out by him as far back as June 26th. The bogus employee is said to have visited at No. 117, Queen's Road West, a merchant, who had arranged to have a telephone installed. The man asked the merchant if he wanted the telephone installed, and on receiving a reply in the affirmative, said the cost would be \$290, which would have to be paid in advance. The money was paid over and since then nothing further has been seen or heard of the man.

Warrant Engineer John Fraser died on Tuesday evening under very tragic circumstances. He was bathing at Stonecutter's with a number of friends when he was suddenly missed from the party. An immediate search was made for him, and he was found lying in about four feet of water, apparently suffering from a heart attack. He was taken back as quickly as possible to H.M.S. *Amphius*, where he received medical attention, but death took place shortly afterwards. The deceased warrant officer was very popular on H.M.S. *Amphius* where he had served for a considerable time. He was 34 years of age and married.

It is cabled all the way from Peking to Japan that President Tsao Kun has given 20,000 "copper cash" for famine relief, besides some rice. The 20,000 coppers are about equivalent to \$120 (Mexican)? How liberal this contribution is (comments the *Japan Chronicle*) may be gauged from the fact that the same President Tsao Kun was reported to have spent at least \$1,000,000 in bribing members of Parliament and others to elevate him to the Presidency. A million dollars for the hundreds of corrupt politicians and a hundred or two of the millions of flood sufferers. The name of Tsao Kun will be long remembered.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The Manila Observatory yesterday morning issued the following:—

Typhoon in about 123deg. Long E. and 22deg. Lat. N., inclining westward.

Typhoon in about 121deg. Long E. and 22deg. Lat. N., moving W.

Typhoon in about 122deg. Long E. and 22deg. Lat. N.E., direction unknown.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]BRITISH WORLD FLIGHT.
DENSE FOG RESPONSIBLE FOR
ABANDONMENT.SQUADRON LEADER MACLAREN'S
STORY.

New York, August 5th.
Details of Squadron Leader MacLaren's accident compelling him to abandon his world flight are contained in a wireless message from the trawler *Thiepval*, on which MacLaren and his companions are proceeding to America.

MacLaren, after leaving Petropavlovsk, encountered the densest bank of fog met on route over Behring Island and was forced to fly low over the water in order to see his way. The plane was travelling at 100 miles per hour at 100 feet above the ocean with a visibility of only 100 yards. The pilot was blinded by the fog. Nevertheless he managed to swerve to avoid by two feet an island which suddenly loomed up and disappeared in a few seconds. After that the fog was solid and visibility nil. There was a danger of crashing into the cliffs on Behring Island, and the nimble therefore decided upon a forced landing. The machine hit the ocean along a swell. The top wings were shattered and wrenched, the fabric of the lower part of the wings was torn off, and other serious damage was sustained.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. WORLD FLIGHT.
ARRIVAL AT REYKJAVIK.

REYKJAVIK, August 5th.

The two American airmen have arrived from Hornafjord, after a flight in a heavy gale.

New York, August 5th.

The Danish Government steamer carrying supplies for the American world fliers has encountered the worst ice conditions off Greenland for many years, and is stuck fast fifteen miles from the shore, but it is expected the airmen will overcome their difficulties.

WADE DEFINITELY OUT OF IT.

New York, August 5th.

Lieut. Wade and his companion are now definitely out of the American world flight.

ARGENTINIAN WORLD
FLIGHT.

ARRIVAL AT ALLAHABAD.

SIMLA, August 5th.

Major Zanni has reached Nasirabad. Allahabad, August 5th.
Zanni has arrived.

LATEST CABLES.

CHARABANC SMASH IN
ENGLAND.

7 KILLED; 10 SERIOUSLY INJURED.

London, August 6th.

Seven women and children were killed and ten people seriously injured in a charabanc smash in Worcestershire. The vehicle in descending a hill got out of control and crashed into a stone wall. The occupants were hurled in all directions. Comparatively little hope is entertained of the recovery of those injured.

CHARTERED COMPANY'S
DIRECTORS.

CRITICISED AT MEETING.

London, August 5th.

Criticism was levelled at the directors of the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company at a meeting. The re-election of a retiring director was defeated by a majority of two.

FLOODS IN S. INDIA.

MADRAS, August 6th.

Official reports of the floods in Southern India are still incomplete. They record, however, 100 deaths and that 20,000 houses have been destroyed in Malabar. A severe outbreak of cholera occurred at Trichinopoly.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH HOUSING BILL
PASSED.

London, August 5th.

With minor amendments, the House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Housing Bill.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

GERMANS AND DAWES REPORT.
PREPARED TO CARRY IT OUT.

London, August 5th.

The Conference between Allied and German representatives lasted for three quarters of an hour. The proceedings were purely formal. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald welcoming the Germans. He hoped it would be possible to hold the final conference on Friday.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald emphasised that the only business of the Conference was to deal with the Dawes Report and he hoped that by the spirit of co-operation a successful conclusion would be reached as soon as possible.

Herr Marx, the German Chancellor, speaking in German said that upon the success of the Conference depended the fate of Germany and Europe. Goodwill and thorough sincerity were necessary for success. The German delegation proposed to negotiate in that spirit. Herr Marx confirmed that the German Government regarded the Dawes Report as a suitable basis for the solution of the reparations question and said it was prepared to proceed with draft Bills to carry out the report. If the conference succeeded, the German people would devote the whole of their strength in carrying out the obligations involved in the report.

QUESTIONS IN HOUSE OF
COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George requested further information on a number of "serious points" at the Inter-Allied Conference, notably whether the report was true that France would remain in the Ruhr for two years. He declared that it was important to know not only whether we were going to evacuate Cologne but whether another Power was going to send troops there and thus make matters much worse. He asked whether France still claimed the right to take separate action.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, replying, declared that he would consult Parliament in the event of a serious question arising at subsequent sittings of the Conference, but he anticipated that no serious question would arise; also, that any agreement reached would be acceptable to Parliament. Consequently, the House might go on holidays and leave the Conference to do its work.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald argued that the safeguards were so complete that if the stage for sanctions were reached there would probably be unanimity thereupon. As regards the military evacuation of the Ruhr, he did not believe that French public opinion would be blind to the obligations placed upon it by the declarations of its own Government. He declared that no British soldier would remain in Cologne one minute longer than was necessary to carry out the obligations imposed on us by the Peace Treaty.

FRENCH PRESS OPINIONS.

PARIS, August 5th.

Paris newspapers call attention to the necessity for the Allies to show a united front in their discussions with the Germans.

The *Petit Parisien* says that France will welcome the Allies' decision of not allowing the Germans arguing against each phrase of the protocols, with as much satisfaction as for Saturday's agreement.

The *Figaro* writes that if M. Herriot still energetically makes head against German bluff, he will be backed by real Frenchmen. *Hanna*.

The papers are pleased at seeing that the first meeting of German and Allied delegates showed a spirit of goodwill and particularly remark on Mr. MacDonald's firm speaking to the Germans and their wish to put the Dawes plan into execution. *Hanna*.

A very good impression was created by the German delegation at the first meeting with the Plenary Conference. Herr Marx's speech was regarded as tactful and conciliatory.

MILITARY EVACUATION AND
RHINELAND RAILWAYS.

LONDON, August 6th.

It is learned that a covering letter to the German reply presented at the Allied Conference this morning urges that the questions of military evacuation and the Rhineland railways, which the conference has not dealt with, ought to be discussed. It is understood that these matters are now being examined outside the Conference by Allied representatives.

MURDER OF MRS. EVANS.
BRITISH OFFICER'S REPORT.

LONDON, August 5th.

In the House of Commons, questioned again relative to the murder of Mrs. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that an officer of the British Legion had been sent to the ranch to investigate, and reported that the motive was not robbery, and the Mexican Government was acting energetically and had made a number of arrests.

Mr. MacDonald said he had informed the British Ambassador at Washington that the Mexican Government should be made to realise its responsibility for this tragic occurrence. A claim would certainly be made for suitable compensation.

SISTER TO TAKE OVER RANCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5th.

Mrs. Pettus, wife of the chief surgeon of the San Francisco Marine Hospital, and a sister of the late Mrs. Evans, has arranged to take over and defend the possession of the latter's ranch.

ANGLO-SOVIET NEGOTIA-
TIONS.

BREAKDOWN NOT DEFINITE.

LONDON, August 5th.

Notwithstanding the gloomy communiqué, it is noteworthy that one of the Russians has yet arranged to leave. Observers in London state that probably the breakdown is in no wise so definite or complete as was at first thought.

NOT MUCH REGRET AT BREAK
DOWN.

LONDON, August 5th.

The news of the break down of the Anglo-Russian Conference has not caused any surprise, and does not evoke much regret. It is even received with gratification in some quarters.

IRISH BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

THE DUBLIN CONFERENCE.

DUBLIN, August 5th.

The conference on the Irish boundary question has concluded. Messrs. Thomas and Henderson left for London by the night mail.

A communiqué says the question of putting into operation clause twelve of the Treaty was fully discussed, and a statement will be made in the House of Commons to-morrow.

LONDON, August 6th.

At a late hour the *Times* Dublin correspondent telegraphed that as a result of great pressure by Mr. Thomas the Free State Government agreed to postpone the moving in the Imperial Parliament of an amending bill as regards the constitution of the Boundary Commission until after the recess.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

HOME CRICKET.

COUNTY GAMES.

LONDON, August 5th.

At Birmingham, Warwick led over Derby on the first innings. Warwick scored 255, and 87 for 2 declared.

Derby scored 180, and 38 for 2.

At the Oval, Surrey led over Notts in the first innings. Notts scored 365 for 3, declared (Walker 67 and Flint 103) and 111 for 3. Surrey scored 407 (Hobbs 105 and Sandham 169).

Kent at Canterbury beat Hampshire by an innings and twenty-one. Kent scored 320 for 9, declared (Woolley 101). Hampshire replied with 172, and 137.

Lancashire at Yorkshire at Manchester was drawn. Yorkshire scored 259 (Leyland 123, not out), and Lancashire 78 for 2. Rain spoiled the match. Thirty-six thousand persons were present yesterday.

Leicester at Northampton led over Northants in the first innings. Leicester scored 265, and Northants 86, then followed on with 240 for 5 (Hawtin 95).

Middlesex beat Sussex at Brighton by thirty-three. Middlesex compiled 748 and Sussex 123 and 169.

Worcester beat Essex at Worcester by five wickets. Essex scored 110, Root taking 9 for 30, and 182 Worcester scored 164 and 131 for 5.

Somerset at Gloucester scored 273 and Somerset 123 for 2.

BRITISH SQUADRON'S TOUR.

WELCOMED TO HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, August 5th.

A swarm of small craft went out to meet the special Service squadron, which arrived and was welcomed by the thunder of the citadel guns and by the sirens of shipping in port.

CANADA AND U.S.A.

OTTAWA, August 5th.

The report of Senator Belcourt's appointment as Canadian Minister to Washington is officially denied. The Cabinet has not yet reached a decision.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPANESE DESTROYER AGROUND.

Tokyo, August 5th.

A message from Kure says that destroyer number four grounded at the entrance to Boppa Harbour early this morning while taking refuge from a storm. The destroyer, which belongs to the 13th Destroyer Division was engaged with three others on night manoeuvres when the storm drove her towards Beppu. She struck the rocks at the entrance and held her hull. Salvage boats were despatched to the scene. No further details are yet known.

JAPANESE LUXURY TARIFF.

ORDERS FOR BRITISH GOODS
CANCELLED.

LONDON, August 5th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Webb said he was aware that many contracts for forward delivery of British manufactured goods had been cancelled by Japanese buyers as a result of the new Japanese luxury tariff. British representations had already elicited a concession, and the Government was endeavouring to obtain further mitigation of the adverse effects of the introduction of these new duties at short notice.

RUSSIAN COUNCIL DISSOLVED.

TIENTSIN, August 5th.

The Russian Council was to-day dissolved by order of the Chihli Civil Governor. The Council was informed that the ex-Russian concession would be administered by Colonel Ting.

BISHOP'S HOUSE SEARCHED.

HARBIN POLICE SEEK ILLEGAL
DOCUMENTS.

HARBIN, August 5th.

The police searched the private apartments of Bishop Nestor, seeking illegal documents.

Nothing was found beyond copies of the "White" newspaper, *Svintaya Russa*, the publication of which had been authorised by the police previously. Nevertheless, the editor, M. Krivosheev, was arrested.

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS.

VINCENT KATO ON THE "CRISIS."

Tokyo, August 5th.

Addressing the Conference of Governors, Vincent Kato drew attention to the present crisis in Japan. He declared that the question—whether Japan won or lost in the international economic struggle depended on the Government's ability to strengthen the administrative and economic organs and impression on the people the gravity of the situation.

DEPORTATION OF RUSSIAN
PEDLARS.

A TOKYO ORDER.

Tokyo, August 5th.

Seven Russians acting as pedlars have been ordered to be deported within a week as undesirable.

BRITAIN'S AMBASSADOR TO
RUSSIA.

IMPERIALIST AND SOCIALIST.

The *Daily Mail* Political Correspondent says the Government's choice of a Socialist M.P. to be the first British Ambassador to the Soviet Government in Moscow is Dr. Leslie Haden Guest, the member for Southwark, North, physician, author, and politician.

The announcement will come as a surprise to most members, as it was generally assumed that Mr. James O'Grady, M.P., would eventually secure this post, and in fact, his appointment was strongly rumoured last January. On February 22nd, however, it was announced in the *Daily Mail* that the appointment of Mr. O'Grady would not take place.

Dr. Haden Guest is 47. Born at Oldham, Lancs., and educated in Manchester and at the London Hospital, he lived from 1902 to 1904 in South Africa.

During the war he served in France, Egypt, and Palestine, and was awarded the Military Cross. He spent the three following years touring Europe, and was elected for North Southwark in 1922.

As a doctor he holds the degrees of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., while he has written a number of books and publications, including "The Nation of the Future," "The New Education," and "The Struggle for Power in Europe."

In the present Parliament he has proved himself a strong Imperialist, having been the moving force in the creation of a group within the Labour Party—the British Commonwealth Group—which has a membership of nearly a third of the party and devote its energies to the study of Imperial problems.

In the Imperial Preference debate he both spoke and voted in favour of the new Preferences, and his group is now recommending to the Government that it may or may not include Preferences as a cardinal feature.

His wife is a sister of Lady Swaythling and was awarded British, French and Belgian decorations for her hospital work in the war.

MEXICO AND MR. CUMMINS.

THE CASE OF MRS. EVANS.

SOME NEW LIGHTS.

[BY DR. E. J. DILLON.]

Current English journalism is positively infested by what may be termed the spirit of parody when dealing with the contemporary history of certain foreign States. The sensational telegrams and articles recently published about "events" in Mexico and Rumania are calculated to take away the breath of those who are in a position to know what is really happening in those much-maligned countries. Those who would suggest the obvious remedy of prompt denial hardly realise the limits of the readers' patience or the price of paper.

Of all those countries Mexico's grievances are greatest. According to the English Press, representative Government there represents little more than banditry, bloodshed, and chaos. Yet immigration, which is a pretty sincere tribute to reasonable security, was never so intense as now. Nearly every tourist to that marvellous narrative of hair-breadth escapes and feats of heroism. It is one of the few lands which still serve as stuff for travellers' tales of the proverbial type.

Mr. Cummins, according to statements officially made in the House of Commons, was keeper of the archives of the Legation. That and nothing more. Therefore to have used him as the channel for official communications was an error of judgment on the part of the permanent officials of the Foreign Office. The only official representative was the Consul-General, whom the Mexican Government have always treated with the utmost consideration. The keeper of the archives was but an ordinary British subject in the eyes of the Mexican authorities, who were within their legal rights in expelling him. Hence the upholding of Mexico's Government to uphold or defend him.

But, the reader may object, if Mexico was technically within her rights in deporting him, she was surely guilty of an act of extreme discourtesy which cannot be defended. This question was raised, discussed, and solved negatively long ago, and the data for the solution were substantially these: In the year 1920 one of the candidates for the Presidency of the Republic was a certain Rolando Dominguez, who being a Catholic, a Conquistador, and an obscure citizen, had not the ghost of a chance. But eager to succeed at any cost, he sought the help of a United States attaché, and undertook, if elected, to accept the programme of Washington politicians. And by way of whetting the personal interest of his friend the attaché, he offered him a large sum of money, to be paid on his accession to power. That offer he rashly made in a letter which fell into the hands of President Obregon. I read it and possess as facsimile of it. Very properly and promptly the Washington Government recalled the attaché.

AN UNFORTUNATE INTERVENTION.

But when the election of a provisional President was about to take place, Mr. Cummins, according to General Obregon, who is now President of the Republic, appealed to his patriotism and adjured him to get the Presidency for Rolando Dominguez. General Obregon's mind is not to be imagined. He forthwith told his colleagues the story, which aroused their anger against the foreigner who thus dared to meddle in Mexico's home politics. And they naïvely expected that he too would be recalled by his Government. But their expectation was not fulfilled. The British Government refused to recall Mr. Cummins, and persisted in its refusal in spite of the circumstance that the Mexican Foreign Office was closed to him.

British interests suffered considerably in consequence. The Chairman of the Mexican Railway Company, Mr. Vincent Kato, publicly said here in London a few days ago: "I have had within the last two years a great number of conversations on the subject with Mexicans, not only members of the Government, but politicians, but many private persons, and they all seemed to be obsessed with an idea as to the reason of the present unsatisfactory situation. They take a more personal view of most questions than we should do, and they attribute the estrangement of the Governments of the two countries entirely to the personality of Mr. Cummins and the anomalous position in which he has been placed. They point out, brutally it may be, that not being a member of the Diplomatic Service, he stands to lose his present position as soon as Mexico is recognised, and that they believe he is deliberately sending home exaggerated accounts of every incident and painting the Mexican Government in the blackest colours." Sir Thos. H. Holdich wrote recently to a like effect.

THE CASE OF MRS. EVANS.

At last we find Mr. Cummins's cause allied to that of a certain Mrs. Evans, an American lady who married an Englishman, and after his death inherited a ranch in the State of Puebla. Under the Mexican Agrarian Law now in force, the authorities have the power to expropriate a portion of privately owned lands for distribution among landless Mexicans, paying compensation in bonds. It was rumoured that Mrs. Evans's estate would be dealt with like the others, and she professed alarm thereat. One day she professed alarm thereat. I suggested the lady asked my advice. I suggested her laying the matter before President Obregon, and promised to obtain for her an audience. She declined on the ground that, according to her information, he was a thoroughly bad man, but later on she assented, and came back from the interview jubilant and grateful. The interview, she told my wife and me, was a perfect gem, a chivalrous Bayard, a perfect gem, a chivalrous Bayard, he had promised to see justice done her. He had sent an order to the Ministry of Agriculture, and won her lasting gratitude.

(Continued on next column.)

U.S. IMMIGRATION LAW.
NEW QUOTAS IN OPERATION.

President Coolidge on June 30th proclaimed the new immigrant quotas of the nations in accordance with the new Immigration Act, which comes into operation on July 1st.

The largest quota is that of Germany, 21,227. Great Britain and Northern Ireland have a quota of 34,007. Next comes the Irish Free State with 23,387. Italy has 3,845, and European and Asiatic Russia 2,248. Each quota equals 2 per cent. of the number of foreign-born individuals of the particular nationality at the time of the 1900 Census.

In contrast with the 1921 law, the Immigration Act provides that persons born in the colonies or dependencies of European countries situated in Central America, South America or the islands adjacent to the American continents, except Newfoundland, Labrador and Canada, will be charged to the quota of the country to which such colony or dependency belongs. There are no quota restrictions for Newfoundland or Canada.

SCOTTISH STONE OF
DESTINY.RETURN OF NATIONAL RELIC
DEMAND.

There was great hilarity in the House of Commons when Mr. Kirkwood introduced a Bill to provide for the removal of the Scottish Stone of Destiny from Westminster Abbey to Holyrood Palace, says a London message of 13th ult.

Mr. Kirkwood said that, according to tradition, this stone was Jacob's pillow at Bethel, when he was fleeing before his brother Esau. Jacob's family took it to Egypt and the Kings of Egypt long possessed it. Then it was taken to Ireland. (Loud laughter.) He did not know whether that was true, but anyhow, the stone, which was of Scottish sandstone, lay at Stone for five centuries until it was brought to England by Edward I. The stone was a symbol of Scottish nationhood and was a venerable relic. Scotland had tried repeatedly to get it returned to Scotland, but sentiment in London was said to be against its return. Lord Aspley, opposing the Bill, said that tradition stated that the stone was brought to Stone to be presented to the Pope as a reward for converting Scotland to Christianity. Odin increased at another deity who had been making eyes at his wife, threw the stone at his head, but it fortunately missed and fell on Scotland. (Laughter.)

The Bill passed its first reading by 201 votes to 171.

RESERVATION OF THE
SACRAMENT.

APPROVAL BY HOUSE OF CLERGY

The principal of the reservation of the Sacrament was accepted in toto by the House of Clergy of the National Assembly of the Church of England recently, by a majority of 178 to 91. The form in which this alteration of the Prayer-book was sanctioned was that proposed by Dr. Darwell Stone, who, in reply to a question, categorically affirmed that the object of his amendment (to the Revised Prayer-book (Permissive Use Measure, 1923) was to provide for reservation for the sick only, or for exceptional cases, but also for forms of adoration, for the holding of special services in the way of atonement and to encourage people to say that prayers before the reserved Sacrament. "Adoration," he said, "was the right word, and the attitude of the soul that it described was the right attitude."

The Dean of Bristol said that the course the debate had taken would compel Evangelicals to oppose reservation altogether.

But in the course of time fresh rumours got about of an impending raid by local bodies upon Mrs. Evans's land, and she appealed to the President, who, according to her own accounts, stated by her, sending her escorts of soldiers to assure her. Last year, however, she suddenly changed her tactics, and abandoning the President, she invoked the aid of his hangers-on. That gentleman espoused her cause, but his representations were, of course, ignored, the law was allowed to take its course, and a portion of her land was expropriated.

A LATTER-DAY AMAZON.

Then came the stirring stories of her feats of valor, of pitched battles, and the repulse of the Government troops by a woman armed with a revolver at the head of her menials.

"Four years ago," we read in a London journal, "the farm was attacked by one of the wild and roving bands which infest Mexico. (1) Mrs. Evans took command of her own armed force on the farm, and sent the attackers flying. Now, in Mexico, to carry arms without a licence is a misdemeanour, and to maintain armed forces a political crime. But these prosaic details go for nothing in the legends of British prowess in Mexico. According to the London Press, much greater feats were achieved by this latter-day Amazon. "Thirteen months ago, between 160 and 200 armed men arrived, and demanded the surrender of the farm and properties to the Mexican Government. This force again she scattered.

Fancy a garrison being maintained and reinforced by a foreign lady on Mexican soil, to fight Mexican troops, who are enforcing the law of the country, and the super-sensitised Mexican authorities accepting resignedly the humiliating and repeated defeat of their military forces!

That is the story which is implicitly credited in this country. And the same gallant lady who thus defies law, order, and the Mexican Government was at the same time seeking to deal diplomatically with that same Government through the medium of a British agent who had no access to it whatever.

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 Hongkong, 5th August, 1894.

There is not much among the children's experiences that they can ascribe to this tone. Most of the extracts give an impression of profound weariness of a thing they have had to go through. It is curious to note the complete absence of epithets in the descriptions of horrors and sufferings. They simply state facts, and the effect is all the more terrible and pathetic for that. "My two brothers got killed. They shot daddy and let mother starve. Mother came to us out of the hospital and said: 'You are orphans now; your daddy is dead.' In the street I saw a list of the people who had been shot, and read daddy's name there, too. The same day daddy got sent away, and later we found him in his hole with lots of others. When daddy was shot I realized that a revolution means. He was shot because he was a doctor."

As is often the case at a Friday sitting, the House of Commons devoted its attention on June 27th to a question of deeply human interest, the legitimising of the children of unmarried parents.

"It has frequently been before one House or the other, with varying fortunes, and it has now once more been sent to the Lords with a strong backing from the Commons.

After sitting until 4 a.m., members were slow in turning up at 11, and a prompt motion for a count was nearly successful.

The Bill, which was originally introduced by Colonel Campion, who has since become a Dominion Governor, came before the House for consideration as amended by the Standing Committee.

The operative clause of the Bill is complex, and cannot easily be summarised.

Where the parents of an illegitimate person marry or have married, and another, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, the marriage shall, if the father of the illegitimate person was or is at the date of the marriage domiciled in England or Wales, render that person, if living, legitimate from the commencement of this Act, or from the date of the marriage, which last happens; and such person is in this Act referred to as a "legitimated person."

(Continued on next column.)

Mrs. Allison and	Mr. T. A. Magee
daughter	Mrs. & Miss Bay
Mr. & Mrs. M. Beyer	Miss C. N. Morrison
Mr. & Mrs. Bitzer	Mr. & Mrs. Mowfang
Miss Blair	Mr. & Mrs. H. Nolasco
Mrs. H. Davenport	and family
Brown	Mr. N. Parker
Miss A. L. Dunn	Mr. & Mrs. Reggio
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Gale	Mr. & Mrs. Rogers
Miss Geare	and 3 children
Mr. & Mrs. I. H. Gale	Miss E. L. Rogers
Miss H. E. Hall	Mr. C. B. Shauk
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Misses Lopez	Stewart
Dr. D. F. J. Lopez	Mr. M. Walk
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Mr. J. K. Collis	Mrs. & Miss M. D. Par
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Lt. Col. B. A. Dobbin	Major & Mrs. E. H.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Duncan	Phillips
Mr. W. E. Dye	Mr. W. E. Roberts
Mr. & Mrs. W. A.	Lt.-Col. & Mrs. O.

Mr & Mrs W. Fitzroy	Mr L. G. Scott
Mr A. R. Ford	Dr J. L. Shelshear
Mr & Mrs W. D. Hall	Dr W. H. Shelshear
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Mr & Mrs J. M. Gordon	Mr & Mrs M. Smith
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Mr J. B. Hawker	Mrs J. S. Thomson
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Mr & Mrs W. J. Hawker	Lt.-Col. & Mrs H.
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Mr H. D. Hilliard	Capt. R. F. Walker
Capt. A. E. Houdins	Capt. A. E. Watts
Mr T. W. Hornby	Miss. C. Willmott
Mr H. Howell	Mr B. L. Seton Winston
Miss O. C. Jenkins	Mr & Mrs F. D. Wood
Mr W. W. Jordan	Mr G. C. Worral


A fundamental amendment was moved by Mr. Rawlinson, seeking to withhold legitimation from "a person whose father or mother was married to a third person when the illegitimate person was born."

The women members were divided on the subject of the amendment. The Duchess of Atholl urged that no step should be taken which would encourage divorce, and earnestly suggested that it would be as degrading to women as the promotion of polygamy to pass the Bill without Mr. Rawlinson's proviso.

Mrs. Philipson was equally convinced that without the proviso the Bill would strike a serious blow at the purity of family life.

Miss Susan Lawrence was eloquent and logical in defence of the Bill as it stood, claiming that teaching mothers' duties to

The proviso was rejected on a division by 136 to 65. The third reading of the Bill was secured by 177 to 13.



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NATIONAL THRIFT.

VALUE OF THE SAVINGS MOVEMENT.

Mr. William Graham, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and the Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, found themselves on June 25th on the same platform at the Mansion House, where they met to advocate the cause of the National Savings movement.

The Lord Mayor, who presided, said the City was specially interested in the movement on account of the soundness of the investment, and he appealed to the Mayors of London and neighbouring boroughs, of whom there were fourteen present, to give every encouragement to the formation of Savings Associations in their respective areas. The total number of Savings certificates purchased in the whole country since February, 1916, was 884,000,000, and the City purchases from October, 1920, to April, 1922, totalled 8,141,129, of a cash value of £6,397,723. (Cheers.)

Mr. Graham, on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, paid a warm tribute to the voluntary effort which was applied to this movement, for he and other members of the Labour party saw, he said, that it meant a real contribution to the economic, social, and industrial reconstruction of the country. Savings certificates did not unfairly compete with the Post Office and trustee savings banks, and it was the desire of the Government to encourage thrift organisations of all kinds. "It does not matter very much," he proceeded, "what political faith we hold. Every member has to recognise first of all that capital must be accumulated. There may be differences of opinion as to where the ownership may lie, but it is very important for existing conditions in this country that it should be recruited on a large scale and devoted to the most remunerative and productive purposes in this country and elsewhere." We were saddled with a national indebtedness of £7,700,000,000. Whatever was done the reduction and disappearance of that debt must occupy many years, and the large sum required annually in the industry and employment of this country. The task was going to be lightened if we used our resources wisely, and to that end the masses of the people must make their contribution. They should try to distinguish between the value of immediate satisfaction and the saving of their resources, which, in many cases, was the wisest form of expenditure. Above all, the people should know that immediate crisis of the war had passed, we were, perhaps in a financial acute phase of the economic and financial crisis than we ever were in the hectic war days, and they should be asked to make their contribution to the country's recovery by wise saving. (Cheers.)

VALUE OF SMALL SAVINGS.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that, in spite of the political differences which dominated the House of Commons, all parties were agreed on the importance of national savings, and he might almost have made Mr. Graham's speech. There was, perhaps, a phrase here and there that would have come a little differently from his lips, and he did not know that it would encourage anybody to contribute to capital accumulation if it was impressed upon them, at the same time, that there were differences of opinion as to the ownership of the capital when it had been accumulated. (Laughter.) He, an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, had paid a tribute to the immense value of the work which the City of London Savings Committee and similar societies had done. The movement, born of war necessity, had developed into a necessity of peace, and it was even possible that there was still room for further organisations, offering a rather different opportunity, to bring in new men and new money. In truth, capital would be its own guardian, and the wider the capital interests were spread the safer would be the foundation of our national life. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a letter commending the movement, wrote: "Experience has shown that the accumulated small savings of the nation can be made an important factor in national finance." There was profound truth in this sentence, but it was not the whole truth, because those whom they had trained to save became investors of money as well, contributing not merely to the general recovery of national finance, but also to the equipment, promotion, and development of national trade. Who could say that the ultimate solution of the housing problem or of the difficulties which agitated the industrial world might not be found in the habit of thrift and investment, which that society was encouraging? (Cheers.)

Lord Islington (Chairman) of the National Savings Committee declared that the movement set out deliberately to create capitalists. Probably one of the social and economic difficulties that had beset us in the past had been the fact that wealth had been unevenly distributed. The National Savings Movement sought to rectify that by the creation and multiplication of capitalists, assuring a more even distribution of wealth throughout the country. If the State was to recover, it must be by the savings of the people. (Cheers.)

Among those present were Sir William Plender (who presided after the Lord Mayor had opened the proceedings), Viscount Inchcape, Sir Wm. Waterlow, and representatives of the Stock Exchange, London Chamber of Commerce, and a large number of the leading financial and business houses of the City.

The town criers who have been engaged at the Wembley Exhibition are complaining that their old and dignified profession is in danger of perishing. As soon as they commence their familiar cry, "Oyez! Oyez!" all the children within hearing add the chorus, "We have no—"

WEATHER REPORT

August 6th at 10.15. — Warning to Hongkong, East Port, &c.: Typhoon of unknown intensity within 50 miles of Lat. 25 deg. N. Long. 120 deg. E., moving West.

August 6th at 16.20. — Pressure has increased slightly over Formosa and Luzon and has decreased slightly at Shanghai. It is nearly stationary at Hongkong.

At 2 p.m. the typhoon was nearly Lat. 25 deg. N. and Long. 115 deg. E. It will probably pass a little to the north of Amoy to-night. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, August 6th, 0.08 inch. Total since January 1st, 73.30 inches, against an average of 51.71 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Aug. 7th is as follows: —

Disrupt. Formosa Channel: Cyclonic rains, moderating. Light, variable winds, at first, with moderate W. winds, and rain later.

Hongkong to Gap Rock: at first, with moderate W. winds, and rain later.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan do.

South coast of China between N.W. to W. Hongkong and Lamocka winds, strong, moderating.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 6th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.50	29.56	29.55
Temperature	87	73	82
Humidity	70	88	90
Wind Direction	...	Calm	...
Force	...	0	...
Weather
Rain	0.07	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 5th	87
Lowest open-air Temperature on 7th	78

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Aug. 7th to 13th, 1924.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water			Low Water		
		H'kong. Standard Time	Height	Height	H'kong. Standard Time	Height	Height
Thurs.	7	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		1 41	3 3	7 23	3 0	7 23	3 0
Fri.	8	1 37	5 5	8 35	2 1	8 35	2 1
		2 33	5 5	9 48	1 1	9 48	1 1
Satur.	9	3 32	5 5	10 44	0 3	10 44	0 3
		4 38	5 5	11 57	0 3	11 57	0 3
Sun.	10	5 17	4 4	10 50	3 5	10 50	3 5
		6 17	4 4	11 12	4 7	11 12	4 7
Mon.	11	7 38	4 5	11 57	4 1	11 57	4 1
		8 38	4 5	12 4	2 4	12 4	2 4
Tues.	12	9 20	4 4	1 0 56	3 3	1 0 56	3 3
		10 16	4 4	2 49	0 9	2 49	0 9
Wed.	13	11 10	4 7	3 49	0 9	3 49	0 9

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

Water levels in English Feet at 10 A.M.

Place of Observation	Highest W.L. over recorded.	Lowest W.L. over recorded.	W.L. Aug. 4	W.L. Aug. 5
Wuchow, W. River	+79.5	-2.45	+49.2	...
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.7	-2.8	+10.6	+10.2
Linkongchow, N. River	+57.0	...	+16.2	+16.3
Shichow, N. River	+35.8	...	+3.7	+3.7
Samsuh, N. River	+27.25	-5.0	+18.2	...
Shiklung, E. River	+15.15	-0.85	+5.0	+5.0

*For the 3rd. **Falling. Engineer-in-Chief.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 8th Aug. 11 a.m.
TIENSIN	"CHONGSHING"	Saturday, 9th Aug. Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Sunday, 10th Aug. 7 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"KWAISANG"	Monday, 11th Aug. Noon
TRINGTAU via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Wednesday, 13th Aug. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHUNSHANG"	Thursday, 14th Aug. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"SUISHANG"	Saturday, 16th Aug. 11 a.m.
MANILA	"LEBSANG"	Sunday, 17th Aug. 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"KUTSANG"	Sunday, 17th Aug. 7 a.m.
KORE	"HINSANG"	Monday, 18th Aug. 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"LAISANG"	Monday, 18th Aug. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Monday, 18th Aug. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon. Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

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s.s. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Monday, 25th August, 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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OUTWARDS

HOMEWARDS

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	5th Aug.	"GLENBEG"	21st Aug.	Hamburg
"GLENIFFER"	20th Aug.	"GLENBEG"	28th Aug.	Hamburg
"GLENOGLE"	3rd Sept.	"GLENBEG"	28th Sept.	Hamburg

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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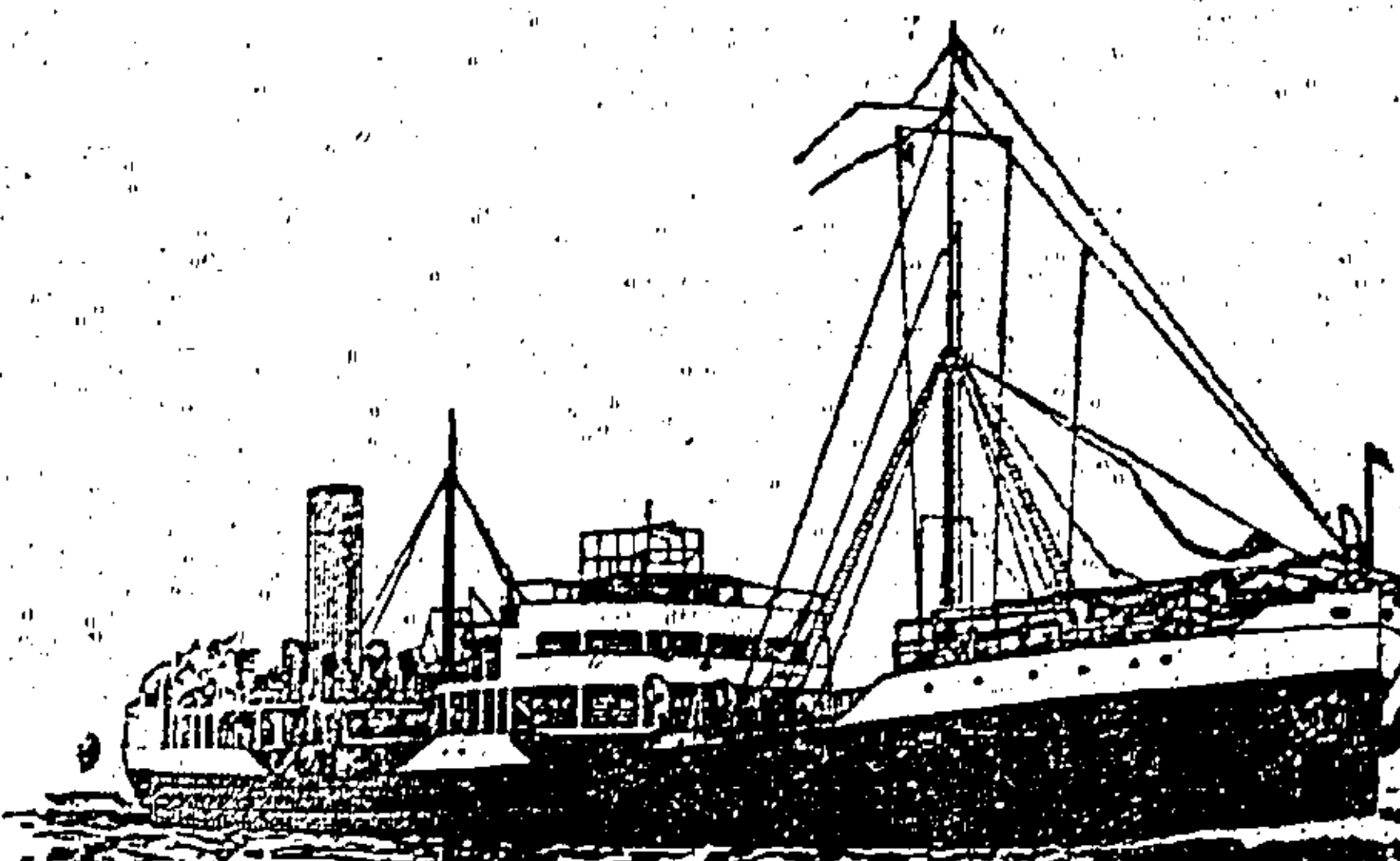
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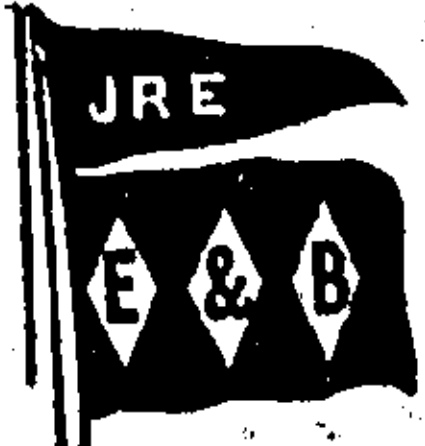
427' 6" x 58' 1" x 31' 0" 8,400 tons d.w. x 1,300 H.P.

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AYAZ LE RIDEAU	17th July	18th Aug.	3rd Aug.
PAUL LECAT	31st July	1st Sept.	14th Sept.
ANDRE LEBON	14th Aug.	15th Sept.	26th Oct.
AMBOISE	28th Aug.	29th Sept.	23rd Oct.
CHANTILLY			

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MIRZAPUR"	6,718	7th Aug. Noon	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"DEVANIA"	8,093	9th Aug. Noon	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	8,813	31st Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MANTUA"	10,902	23rd Aug.	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"SARDINIA"	6,684	4th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	5,118	8th Sept.	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"NAGOYA"	6,854	11th Sept.	do.
"KASAB-I-HIND"	11,430	20th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"SOUDAN"	8,998	2nd Oct.	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	10,911	18th Oct.	do.
"MOREA"	6,813	29th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"SICILIA"	8,813	1st Nov.	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	5,840	15th Nov.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th Nov.	do.
"KARMA"	9,098	13th Dec.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	27th Dec.	do.
"KHIVA"	9,097	10th Jan.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	24th Jan.	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,998	21st Feb.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	6,849	17th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALMA"	10,000	2nd Sept.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	14th Sept.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	27th Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ALAFURA"	4,000	1st Oct.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	29th Oct.	Sydney & Melbourne.

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The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
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The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALYAN"	5,118	8th Aug. D.L.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	6,684	10th Aug. D.L.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	10th Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASAB-I-HIND"	11,430	22nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,000	26th Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"PESHAWUR"	7,934	3rd Sept.	Shanghai & Yokohama.
"TAIRIA"	8,500	3rd Sept.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,998	5th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	8,998	8th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	12th Sept.	Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	8,998	12th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	18th Sept.	do.
"KASHGAR"	5,840	3rd Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	4th Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,813	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	1st Nov.	do.
"KARMA"	9,098	1st Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,097	29th Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	29th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	5,118	27th Dec.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,998	24th Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHGAR"	5,840	21st Feb.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

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FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"WEST JESTER"	17th Aug.	San Francisco
"WEST SEQUANA"	19th Aug.	San Francisco
"WEST SEQUANA"	20th Aug.	San Francisco
"WEST SEQUANA"	31st Aug.	San Francisco

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TO MANILA AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"WEST FARALON"	5th Aug.	Manila
"WEST FARALON"	11th Aug.	Manila

TO SAIGON AND MANILA.

U.S.S.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"WEST PROSPECT"	28th Aug.	Manila
"WEST PROSPECT"	29th Aug.	Manila

TO BATAVIA, SEMARANG, SOERABAYA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"WEST CEOPAKA"	1st Sept.	Singapore
"WEST CEOPAKA"	7th Sept.	Singapore

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G. I. BRADFORD, Agent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 7th Aug. 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHOWANG	"NEWCHOWANG"	On 9th Aug. D.L.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHU"	On 9th Aug. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"RANCHOW"	On 9th Aug. Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 10th Aug. 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KINGYUAN"	On 12th Aug. D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KINGYUAN"	On 12th Aug. 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 14th Aug. Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 16th Aug. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KUEIHOW"	On 17th Aug. 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 17th Aug. 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KALGAN"	On 18th Aug. 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KALGAN"	On 18th Aug. 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow) and extending to Peking, Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 38. Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong	Sails for Manila, Sandakan, Thera, La. & Aus. Ports
"TAIYUAN"	22nd Sept.	25th Sept.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. Central 36. Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "WRAT CASTLE" ... Sails about 28th August.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR

BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUMI).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND

DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£56.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "LACONIA" ... Sails about 18th August.

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails about 31st August.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... Sails about 30th September.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails about 8th August.

S.S. "BRENTA" ... Sails about 28th August.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails about 8th September.

S.S. "LACONIA" ... Sails about 4th October.

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails about 7th October.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... Sails about 7th November.

* Cargo only.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails about 31st August.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Telephone Central 1030. Agents.

Y. K. K.

Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Brokers.

Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGYONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
SHANGHAI ...	Kanchow ...	7th Aug.
Excess via Suez (Letters and papers, London, 10th July, and parcels, 3rd July) ...	Kailan ...	7th Aug.
JAVA ...	Tjibata ...	7th Aug.
SAIGON ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	7th Aug.
SHANGHAI ...	Nanchow ...	7th Aug.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI ...	Pres. Jefferson ...	8th Aug.
STRAITS ...	Sarawak ...	8th Aug.
SHANGHAI ...	Yongchow ...	8th Aug.
SHANGHAI and FURU via SIBERIA (London, 10th July) ...	Yokohama Maru ...	9th Aug.
Australia ...	England Maru ...	11th Aug.
STRAITS ...	Amoy Maru ...	12th Aug.
Australia & Manila ...	Tango Maru ...	13th Aug.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI ...	Pres. Fok ...	15th Aug.
JAPAN ...	Mishima Maru ...	15th Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
*Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa ...	Taipei Maru ...	Thursday, 7th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C. ...	Misaki Maru ...	10.30 A.M.
*Europe via Suez (Letters and parcels, 10th Aug. and 14th Sept. only) ...	Pres. Jackson ...	11.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and Japan ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	1.30 P.M.
*Shanghai ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	2.30 P.M.
Swatow ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	3.30 P.M.
Swatow and Amoy ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	3.30 P.M.
Shanghai ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	5.00 P.M.
Port Said ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	5.00 P.M.
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	5.30 A.M.
Firmen, Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America & EUROPE via San Francisco ...	Tango Maru ...	9.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Suez ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	10.30 A.M.
Hohow ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	10.30 A.M.
Java via Batavia ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	10.30 A.M.
Manila ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	10.30 A.M.
Hohow and Haiphong ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	10.30 A.M.
Manila ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Suez ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	10.30 A.M.
Japan ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow ...	Amoy via Saigon ...	10.30 A.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island ...	Mishima Maru ...	Wednesday, 14th, 9.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

TEIRESIAS ...	11th AUG.	Mars., L'don, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
PERRHUS ...	18th AUG.	L'don, Rotterdam & Hamburg
ADRISTUS ...	25th AUG.	Mars., London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
TROILUS ...	1st SEPT.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

IXION ...	18th AUG.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
EURYPIUS ...	1st SEPT.	Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
AUTIOCHUS ...	20th SEPT.	Genoa, Mars., Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

PROTESILAEUS ...	22nd AUG.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
ACHILLES ...	20th SEPT.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

BELLEROPHON ...	21st AUG.	Boston & New York (via Suez)
PERSEUS ...	10th SEPT.	Boston & New York (via Suez)
TEUCER ...	1st OCT.	Boston & New York (via Suez)

PASSENGER SERVICE

PATROCLUS ...	16th SEPT.	Shanghai
TEIRESIAS ...	11th AUG.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
SARFEDON ...	9th SEPT.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
PATROCLUS ...	21st OCT.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
MENTOR ...	17th NOV.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
HECTOR ...	16th DEC.	Singapore, Marseilles & London

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

August 6th, 1924.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ...	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight ...	2/4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight ...	2/4 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight ...	2/4 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	975
Credit, 4 months sight ...	1,075
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	53 1/2
Credit, at 30 days sight ...	54 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	164
Bank Bills, on demand ...	164
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	164
Bank Bills, on demand ...	164
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
Private, 30 days sight ...	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand ...	107 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
On demand ...	103 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand ...	140 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand ...	140 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand ...	140 1/2
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand ...	140 1/2
ON HANKOW.—	
On demand ...	140 1/2
SOVEREIGN'S Bank's Buying rate ...	5 1/2
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ...	45
SILVER, per oz ...	34 9/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital ...	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up ...	\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling ...	\$1,000,000
Silver ...	\$250,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	\$10,000,000

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LONDON BANKERS:

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in Local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local CURRENCY and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application. Hongkong, 7th May, 1924.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. Interest on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, A. H. BARLOW, Acting Chief Manager. Hongkong, 6th May, 1924.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ...	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	£2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 8th 1924.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1896.

Capital Subscribed ...	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ...	Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund ...	Yen 12,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:	
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.	
OKINAWA—Ginza, Kagi, Karioka, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinau, Shiohien, Takuu, Tamsui, Takow, Tamsui, Tokyo, Aio.	
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Fuchow, Swatow, Canton, Others—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarsing, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.	

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

Z. YAMAMOTO, Manager. HONGKONG BRANCH, 4, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 28th June, 1924.

BE WISE

THE OWL IS POPULARLY SUPPOSED TO BE A WISE BIRD PROBABLY JUST BECAUSE HE LOOKS WISE.

MAKE "Three Castles" CIGARETTES YOUR CHOICE AND YOU WILL NOT ONLY LOOK WISE, YOU WILL BE WISE.

MADE IN ENGLAND AND SOLD EVERYWHERE



THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ...	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ...	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital ...	£1,500,000
Reserve Fund ...	£1,500,000

BRANCHES: THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD. Bangkok, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Deposits at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent.	
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent.	
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent.	

KAN TONG FO, Chief Manager. Hongkong, March 15th, 1924.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: York Building, Charter Road, Hongkong.

BRANCHES: Shanghai—51, Kiangsue Road. Hankow—British Concession.

CORRESPONDENTS IN London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C., Honolulu, Singapore, Penang, Tientsin, Swatow, Macao, Canton and all Commercial centres of China and abroad.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Attractive Rates for all kinds of Deposits Enquiries are welcomed. T. H. MAI, Manager. 1923.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up) ...	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT: Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co. French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT, Manager. Hongkong, 29th March, 1924.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society) B. A. K.

Established 1824. Hongkong Branch established 1905.

Authorized Capital ...	150,000,000
Paid up Capital ...	80,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	20,045,032
Special Reserves ...	22,550,000

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Eastern Head Office—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djorjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Koto-Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Soerabaya, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKER:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. J. STAARGAARD, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ...	\$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...	18,475,000.00
Reserve Funds ...	9,629,435.24

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. New York Bankers:—The Irving Trust Co. Bank. The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYE PEI, Manager. Hongkong, September 8th, 1921.